The New-York Times.

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LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Marion.

The Capitol at Baton Rouge Burned Down.

A Rebel Report of the Bombardment of Galveston.

Probable Strength of the Rebel Army in Mississippi.

ABOUT 22,000 MEN AT PORT HUDSON.

FLIGHT OF THE NEGROES.

The steamer *Marion*, Capt. JOHNSON, from New-Orleans on Jan. 2, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings very little news. The capitol at Baton Rouge was burned on the night of Dec. 30. Fire was discovered early in the evening. It was apparently subdued about nine o'clock, and it was supposed that the danger was past, but the flames soon after broke out with renewed violence, and the whole structure was consumed. No loss of life is mentioned. The Baton Rouge *Comet*, of Dec. 31, says:

"The building was occupied by Confederate prisoners, but the cause of the catastrophe is enveloped in mystery. Some negroes were cooking in the eastern portion of the building, above the Senate Chamber, and it is supposed the flues were foul, and hence fire was communicated to inflammable materials, and the second outbreak of the fire is attributed to the presence of gas by the bursting of the pipes.

Gen. GROVER was early at the scene of destruction, and issued his commands, and every exertion was made by the soldiers to extinguish the flames. The Provost-Marshal, Capt. SEAMONS, was indefatigable in his exertions.

The loss is very heavy. Many thousands of rare and valuable books, papers and the furniture of the building were entirely destroyed. The outer walls stand in majestic defiance of the fiery ordeal they have passed through. Seventy thousand dollars will not replace the building and contents."

The Houston, Texas, *Telegraph* publishes the following special dispatch, which is unquestionably exaggerated, as private letters, dated as late as Dec. 11, written by officers of the fleet, make no mention of the occurrence here alluded to:

GALVESTON, 9 A. M., *via* EAGLE GROVE, Dec. 2.

A terrible bombardment took place last night at 8 o'clock, caused by a man going near Kuhn's wharf and firing a shot at those on the wharf. A brisk fire from musketry and cannon opened at once. Shells, balls, grape and canister were thrown into the city without mercy. None of the citizens were hurt, as far as I have been able to learn.

One man on the wharf reported killed. Many narrow escapes of citizens. Women and children ran screaming through the streets. Bombardment lasted half an hour. A number of houses were struck, but not damaged seriously. The Italian fruit store on Market-street has three shots through it. Lammerman's Union House was struck.

DENNIS NEIL'S house had two shots in it. A house on the corner of Post-office and Twenty-fourth streets was struck, and the occupants had a narrow escape. One shot through Tremont House, Thackery's House on Mechanic-street, JOURNEY'S shop on Church-street and OSTERMAN'S building on Strand-street. One woman had her clothes torn off, but escaped injury.

The fleet had been expecting an attack from our forces since Saturday, and they were hasty in being alarmed. ALBERT BALL'S store, on the strand, was riddled with grape and canister. COOPER'S old stable was struck with five shots; also the Court-house.

Dr. BENNETT was slightly wounded by a splinter. He then easemated himself in a well. Further particulars when I obtain reliable information.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

New-Year's Scenes and Festivities—The Allegorical Figures of Slavery—First of January Among the Negroes—Important Items of Southern News—State of the Enemy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

The eventful first of January has come and gone, and a lovelier day never shone upon mortals than that which the new year burst upon us in New-Orleans, with its balmy and delicious air, and an atmosphere so clear and cloudless as to surpass anything that Italy can boast of. People were out in swarms, in gay holiday costume, making their calls upon friends, precisely as is the custom in the North on that day; and, for once, the whole city, touched by the genial hand of hospitality, seemed to cast aside its grief and despondency, to enjoy at least *one* day of merriment and good fellowship.

I told you in one of my former letters of two allegorical figures that the colored population had got carved, in order to use on the 1st of January, as a demonstration of their sudden access to liberty. Just as I imagined, the figures were not permitted to be used; Gen. BANKS, no doubt, thinking that any such demonstration, even if privately conducted, might lead to a breach of the public peace, if any of the most violent Secessionists here should get to a knowledge of the proceedings. I went yesterday to see the figures, which are now dressed up, and presented quite a unique representation of a male and female African. They have been taken from the carver's, but the old man cheerfully conveyed us to where they are at present located, in the private residence of a colored dame. On arriving there the sable hostess made no difficulty of giving admission to myself and the two or three other visitors who accompanied me, and chairs were drawn out for us to sit down and examine the works of art, with the yokes round their necks, the artist himself complacently putting on the shoulder one of his own productions, and saying: "I bet dat ist as fine a negro woman as you shall see anywhere." They seem to entertain no feeling of disappointment at the ceremony not having taken place on the 1st; being apparently certain that it will be permitted to come off on the 15th, by which time they doubtless expect to know the full purport of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

There were many who expected that the advent of the 1st of January would have created some little stir among the colored population, and I have reason to know that, in anticipation of any possible disturbance, our soldiers were so disposed of as to check it immediately. Up to the present time, however, not the remotest symptoms of any disorderly intent, on the part of the negroes, has made its appearance in this city or neighborhood. The colored population move about in their ordinary dull, quiet, listless manner—and if any rebellious spirit is at work among them, they have the art of concealing it most thoroughly from the most vigilant eyes. It is true that, on one plantation—now worked by free labor, and which I shall visit to-day or to-morrow—an overseer was murdered some time ago; and that on another plantation—some 10 miles from the city—still worked by slaves, a few restless spirits had to be punished and put in the stocks; but nothing at all approaching a concerted resistance. Still the calmest and most unsuspecting looker-on cannot help feeling that the material on these plantations is, at present, of the most dangerous and inflammatory character; and I dread to think of what *might* be the result if the planters attempt to carry out—what many say they will—coercion by main force. It is only fair to state that those who ought best to know the character of the slave, seem to be the only ones who entertain no fear whatever about his actions. I hope they are right.

I have just received intelligence of a very important character. It matters not how I got it, beyond assuring you that it came in such a shape as to leave no room for doubt. News came, during night before last, that the rebel army in the West is in a most pitiable condition. They have only some 64,000 men scattered through Mississippi—composed of men ranging from 17 to 60 years of age, halt, lame and crippled, and in a state of destitution and rags that outbeggars Falstaff's army. They are armed with anything they can lay hold of; many with nothing but pikes. They have about 22,000 at Port Hudson and neighborhood, some 12,000 of them scattered among the plantations, and at least 8,000 disabled in the hospitals.

The forces of GRANT and the others united I am not at liberty to state, beyond the fact that our army in the State of Mississippi and surrounding regions is most formidable in numbers and efficiency. They have entire possession of the Yazoo River, and have recently captured from the rebels 25,000 overcoats, (which circumstances compelled us to burn,) 52,000 pairs of pants, and 12,000 pairs of shoes, all at a time when the enemy needs them most. The loss to the enemy may be computed from the fact that the party giving the information had on a pair of pants, worth about $4 in New-York, for which he paid, in Mobile, $58; a $6 50 coat, which cost him $92; and a vest for which he gave $18, that in New-York would be dear at as many shillings!

The negroes throughout Mississippi are flying away in every direction; those that remain have flatly refused to work, and they are only kept from open demonstration by a promise, on the part of their masters, to pay them for their labor. No confidence whatever is felt in Confederate currency, the grinding conscription laws have fairly demoralized the army, and indeed they look upon their whole cause in the Southwest as completely lost. Vicksburgh and Port Hudson the leaders are, however, represented as determined to hold to the very last; and their army in Virginia is confessed to be in most excellent condition. There, it would appear, they have concentrated all their remaining energies and resources for one last, desperate struggle.

I leave this, in a day or two, for Baton Rouge, where there may be more of interest to record than has occurred in the last fortnight.

NEMO.

THE PROVISIONAL COURT.

A PROCLAMATION BY GEN. SHEPLEY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 29, 1862.

By an Executive order, dated on the twentieth day of October, A. D., 1862, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, has constituted an "United States Provisional Court for the State of Louisiana," and appointed Hon. CHARLES A. PEABODY to be a Provisional Judge to hold said Court.

By the terms of this order he is invested "with authority to hear, try and determine all causes, civil and criminal, including causes in law, equity, revenue and admiralty, and particularly to exercise all such powers and jurisdiction as belong to the District and Circuit Courts, conforming his proceedings, as far as possible, to the course of proceedings and practice which has been customary in the Courts of the United States and Louisiana. His judgments to be final and conclusive."

The said Judge is further authorized and empowered to make and establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the exercise of his jurisdiction, and to appoint a prosecuting Attorney, Marshal and Clerk of the said Court.

In the exercise of the authority conferred by this order, the said Judge has appointed GEORGE D. LEAMONT Prosecuting Attorney; AUGUSTUS D. B. HUGHES, Clerk of said Court, and ISAAC EDWARDS CLARK, Marshal.

Official notice is hereby given of the organization of said Court, and of the appointment of the said CHARLES A. PEABODY as Judge, and of the officers of the Court by him appointed.

All judgments, decisions and decrees of said Court, and all acts of said officers by them done under the authority of said order, are to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

GEORGE F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.

UNITED STATES PROVISIONAL COURT FOR LOUISIANA.

The Provisional Court for Louisiana will be opened at the Custom-House, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. By order of

Hon. CHARLES A. PEABODY, Judge.
AUGUSTUS D. B. HUGHES, Clerk.

OPENING OF THE COURT.

From the Delta, Dec. 30.

Judge CHARLES A. PEABODY, yesterday morning, took his seat and opened the Provisional Court of the United States in the former Court-room of the First District Court. The order from President LINCOLN establishing the tribunal and appointing Judge PEABODY to preside over it was read by the Clerk. The order of the President invests Judge PEABODY with authority to hear, try and determine all causes, civil and criminal, including causes in law, equity, revenue and admiralty, and particularly to exercise all such powers and jurisdiction as belong to the District and Circuit Courts, conforming his proceedings, as far as possible, to the course of proceedings and practice which has been customary in the Courts of the United States and Louisiana. His judgments to be final and conclusive. The Judge is further authorized and empowered to make and establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the exercise of his jurisdiction, and to appoint a prosecuting attorney, marshal and clerk of the said Court.

In the exercise of the authority conferred by this order, the Judge appointed GEORGE L. LEAMONT, Prosecuting-Attorney; AUGUSTUS D. B. HUGHES, Clerk of said Court, and ISAAC EDWARDS CLARK, Marshal.

The Court will cease to exist the moment the military occupation of the State by troops of the United States shall have terminated.

Mr. DECOURSEY was appointed Deputy-Marshal *pro tem.*, of the new Court, and opened and closed it in due and ancient form.

The members of the bar then took the customary oath to permit them to practice at the bar of the Provisional Court.

Some question was raised as to the power of the Court to take up unfinished business of the late Military Commission; but, at the request of the District Attorney, the whole subject was postponed till after the holidays, it having been decided by the Judge that the Court would adjourn over till the 12th of January, at the request of the members of the Bar, who are desirious of passing all the holidays by enjoying their *otium cum dignitate*.

SEDITIOUS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, Dec. 31.

There was considerable seditious talk on Gravier-street, last night, and several parties were arrested for expressing too lively a sympathy with the rebellion. Among those arrested we notice the names of CHARLES COLTON and W. C. CULBERTSON, who rank among the respectable people of New-Orleans. To talk treason, and use seditious language, are becoming more common every day now, and few persons take any pains to conceal their opinions.

The War Debt Bonds of Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD, CONN., Saturday, Jan. 10.

The entire amount, $150,000, of the war debt bonds of the town of Hartford, sold to-day at premiums ranging from 10 to 12 per cent. The whole amount bid for was between one and two millions.

THE BATTLE AT VICKSBURGH.

Incidents and Results of Three Days' Fighting.

THE POINTS GAINED AND LOST.

The Gunboats Useless from Lack of Fuel.

The Necessity for Strong Reinforcements

Our Losses Estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000.

Dispatches to the Missouri Democrat.

HELENA, Friday, Jan. 2, VIA CAIRO, Jan. 6.

The *Minnehaha* arrived here last evening, having dispatches from the scene of strife and carnage before Vicksburgh. The boat left on Monday evening, and reports that the battle had raged without intermission during Sunday and Monday, with the following results:

Gen. SHERMAN on Sunday drove the rebels before him, who, through the day, manœuvred as if they were too weak to dispute their advance, and especially to assume the offensive. *They fought fiercely*, but as if unable to cope with our massed columns, and everywhere gave ground. On Sunday we drove the rebels one mile and a half, took possession of their outer works, capturing nine spiked guns. Early on Mondsy Gen. SHERMAN attacked their central line of defence with great impetuosity. The enemy, as usual, gave ground, and three regiments, including the Fourth Iowa, succeeded in getting within the works, drove the rebels from their rifle-pits, and *stormed their main battery.* But our troops had hardly gained possession here before the enemy, strongly reinforced with massed columns, at least ten regiments strong, charged headlong upon them. Our boys manfully maintained their position for some time, anxiously awaiting reinforcement from HOVEY'S Command, which had been ordered by Gen. STEELE to their aid. But it appears that Gen. HOVEY could not get there, and our handful of brave soldiers were literally crushed beneath the massed columns of the rebels, and driven from the ground they had so bravely won, *with fearful slaughter.* This information I received from the son of the late Col. WYMAN, of the Thirteenth Illinois, who came from the battle-field bearing his father's corpse.

Colonel WYMAN was shot early in the battle on Sunday afternoon, while leading his men to an attack on the enemy's works. He was shot by a skirmisher, who carried an English rifle that shoots a round ball with great accuracy and tremendous momentum. I examined the ball. It is round, weighing about a half ounce. The ball passed through Col. W.'s body, near to his heart. The Colonel lived nearly two hours. After he received his death wound the 13th Illinois seemed to be thrown into confusion, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, GODAS, seemed for a moment paralyzed. At this juncture Col. WYMAN raised himself erect, and in clarion tones shouted, "*For God's sake, Col. Gorgas, go forward.*" It acted like magic upon the lieutenant-colonel, officers and men. Col. GODAS, with fiery energy, rushed to the head of his regiment, gave the word "forward," and with a shout the brave column rushed into the cloud where death and carnage were holding their grand carnival.

The laying of the pontoon bridge across the bayou in the face of the enemy's fire, and the determined and unconquerable spirit evinced by our men in crossing in the face of so many and so formidable obstacles, give them a place beside the heroes whose chivalrous deeds will live forever.

Gen. MORGAN is reported mortally wounded while engaged in an onset upon a rebel battery. I have not been able to get the particulars. The brave and gallant Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH, who moved unscathed amid the rain of bullets and of fiery missiles at Donaldson and Shiloh, in command of the Eighth Missouri, was slightly wounded while in the advance cheering on his fainting columns.

Major PARTRIDGE, of the Thirteenth Illinois, lost his right arm.

It is said that on Sunday Gen. SHERMAN had several narrow escapes from death. The General had taken his stand upon a favorable point of observation, and stubbornly maintained it, though it proved to be within range of a rebel battery. Several times a 64-pounder ploughed the ground fearfully near, covering his person with earth, but doing him no damage.

It is difficult, from the imperfect information that I have received, to judge certainly of the ultimate result of this attempt of Gen. SHERMAN, alone, and unaided by BANKS or GRANT, to storm this rebel stronghold, which they have been fortifying for a year. Our men are hopeful, even sanguine of success, yet it may prove a failure. It appears that Gen. SHERMAN *failed to get possession of the railroad leading to Jackson*, and there does not seem to be anything in the way of the enemy throwing in reinforcements to an indefinite extent. The grand failure of GRANT'S expedition, and his consequent falling back upon Holly Springs, diminishes, if it does not annihilate, all hope of aid from that quarter. Nothing reliable has been heard from BANKS. As yet there has been but little co-operation on the part of our gunboat fleet, owing, in part, to the blunder which threw the barges of coal sent down by the *Blue Wing* for the use of the fleet into the hands of the rebels.

It is reported at headquarters that Gen. GRANT has succeeded in getting a large force of cavalry through the country to the aid of Gen. SHERMAN. I am disposed to think this news *too good* to be true. Moreover, it is not probable. On the whole, I am forced to the unwilling conclusion that inasmuch as SHERMAN failed to get within the enemy's works on Sunday, and had not gained much, even as late as Monday evening, the probabilities are against this final success.

The regiments that made the brave charge, consisting of the Fourth Iowa, &c., which resulted in the defeat of the rebels, and in their being driven out of their stronghold, but which they afterwards regained by the force of superior and overwhelming numbers, were a part of the command of Gen. STEELE. Gen. STEELE'S conduct on the field of battle is mentioned by some in a very flattering manner.

The Thirty-sixth Iowa arrived here a few days since. In addition to the Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth and Twenty-ninth Iowa, the Tenth Missouri cavalry, the Twenty-first Missouri infantry, and a part of the Sixth are on their way hither.

All is quiet at Helena, yet there are rumors of movements. Gen. GORMAN seems to be earnestly and actively engaged night and day. Earnestness is what we most need, I think, at this juncture.

This afternoon the *Bracelet*, a rebel steamer from Arkansas Post, under command of Capt. MILLER, of the rebel army, arrived under a flag of truce, bringing the officers and crew of the ill-fated *Blue Wing*, whose capture at the mouth of the Arkansas I noticed in a former letter. The notable CHARLEY NOYES, formerly secret agent of police at Chicago, now, I believe, serving, or pretending to serve, the United States Government as mail agent, was among the lot of exchanged prisoners. He was captured, but he represents that he succeeded in destroying all the official mail and nearly all of the ordinary mail before the rebels got possession of the boat. He represents, further, that the captain and pilot of the *Blue Wing* behaved with courage and true loyalty, but that cannon and musketry opened upon the boat, and some of the balls so damaged her steam pipe that the steam escaping, the boat drifted helplessly upon a sand bar and was compelled to surrender. It is remarkable that this boat was immediately run up the Arkansas river by the rebels, who mended the pipe, and got up steam in "*double quick*" time. It is also remarkable that other boats run this blockade without seeing any cannon.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4, *via* CAIRO, Jan. 7.

The news from Vicksburgh is extremely meager. It seems Gen. SHERMAN was met on Sunday, while advancing, by an overwhelming force. He had captured the first battery of nine guns. On Monday afternoon at two o'clock he took the second line of batteries, on Walnut Hill, at the point of the bayonet. He held it but forty minutes, when PRICE'S entire army charged upon and recaptured it.

The fighting at this juncture is reported to have been terrible. The Fourth Iowa Regiment went into the fight with 750 men; they came out of it with 120.

Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH was wounded in the thigh and left arm. His brother was killed.

Col. WYMAN was also killed, and his body is on the *Minnehaha*, *en route* for Chicago in charge of his son.

Gen. C. E. HOVEY, of Illinois, who, with 1,500 men, was to have supported the charging column, was lost, and has not yet been found.

Our loss is estimated at from 5,000 to 8,000.

Since this Gen. SHERMAN has been compelled to fall back to the first line of works, where he must await reinforcements. Unless he has them, Vicksburgh has gone up.

Gen. GORMAN is evacuating Helena, and goes to Napoleon, where he will fortify, and eventually goes upon the Arkansas River.

BANKS and FARRAGUT had not been heard from.

JEFF. DAVIS and JOE JOHNSTON were at Vicksburgh last week. DAVIS left previous to Sunday last. JOE JOHNSON remained.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is in running order to this place. The first train came in yesterday.

A portion of GRANT'S army will undoubtedly be sent to Vicksburgh.

STILL ANOTHER DISPATCH.

HELENA, Thursday, Jan. 1—11 o'clock, P. M., *Vid* CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 7.

The flag of truce boat *Minnehaha*, Capt. DAVID WHITE, arrived from Vicksburgh this evening. She reports that the battle commenced at Vicksburgh on Saturday afternoon, and continued all day Sundy and Monday, and ceased in the evening, to be renewed on Tuesday.

The first battery of nine guns was taken on Sunday by the Fourth Iowa, who got into the main fort, but not being supported, they had to retire. They were badly cut to pieces.

The Thirteenth Illinois and Eighth Missouri also showed great bravery, and their loss was considerable.

On Sunday the mortarboats were planted to shell the fort on Haines' Bluff, but had not succeeded in effecting much.

All the transports were up the Yazoo River when the *Minnehaha* left, and all the gunboats except the *Carondelet*, ram *Switzerland* and storeship *Sovereign*.

Capt. WHITE also reports the fleet short of fuel. They were busily engaged in hauling rails, cutting wood and chopping up a large raft which floated down from some point above.

It was reported, when the *Minnehaha* left, that Gen. BANKS, with a large force, was below the town, but as transports were seen arriving and departing constantly, Capt. WHITE thinks that it could not be the case.

ADVICES RECEIVED IN CHICAGO.

From the Evening Journal, Jan. 8.

A gentleman who arrived here this morning, direct from the gunboat fleet, in the Yazoo River, Miss., which he left on the 31st ult., says there were ninety-seven transports, eight gunboats, and three rams on that river, and three gunboats and two rams at its mouth, in the Mississippi, when he left there. Coming up he saw forty-seven transports at Helena. The *Minnehaha*, on which boat our informant was a passenger up the river, passed two gunboats and a number of transports below Cairo, going down.

The new Monitor gunboat *Lafayette*, from St. Louis, and the *Chillicothe*, from Cincinnati, another of the new Monitors, arrived at Cairo yesterday morning. Another, the *Indianola*, was also expected down from Jeffersonville, Ind.

Our informant corroborates the general report relative to SHERMAN'S operations at Vicksburgh. He thinks that, unless SHERMAN is soon and strongly reinforced, he will not succeed in capturing the place. It is believed that HOLMES, with his 40,000 rebels, crossed some time ago from Arkansas, and the enemy is, therefore, in very strong force, and their artillery is believed to be better than ours. He thinks our loss at Vicksburgh is from 8,000 to 10,000. The loss of the enemy, being behind strong breastworks, is, of course, less than ours.

In regard to the reported gunboat engagement on the Yazoo, our informant says the *Benton*, *Cincinnati* and *Louisville* opened fire upon a rebel battery at Haines' Bluff, on the south bank, on the 29th ult., the object being to get the range of the enemy's guns. The battery, which was a heavy one, replied at once. The *Benton* was struck eighteen times, several shots going in through the port-holes. One man was killed, and thirteen wounded, among whom, as has been already stated, is Capt. GWIN, who had his arm amputated, and has serious injuries in his breast. The *Cincinnati* was struck only once, and the ball did not penetrate her. The upper works of the *Benton* were damaged, but the boat is in as good fighting trim as ever.

Gen. McClernand Supersedes Gen. Sherman at Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 10.

A dispatch from Memphis this morning, says that Gen. MCCLERNAND has arrived at Vicksburgh and superseded Gen. SHERMAN in the command there.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Defective Ammunition, etc.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Everything is quiet.

A thorough inspection of the light twelve-pounder ammunition, excepting the solid shot, shows that the greater portion of it is worthless.

From the hasty and unworkmanlike manner in which the fuses were fitted and set, several casualties occurred to our own men during the recent battle.

Gen. HUNT, Chief of Artillery for Gen. BURNSIDE, caused all this ammunition to be turned in, and that of a more perfect character substituted for it.

The defect was partially ascertained last July, and the defective construction has been remedied in all put up since that time.

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S COMMAND.

Review of the Fifth Corps d'Armee by Gen. Burnside—Rebel Prisoners—Probabilities of a Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1863.

The Fifth *Corps d'Armée*, commanded by Major-Gen. MEADE, was reviewed by Gen. BURNSIDE, to-day. Among the spectators present were Gen. HOOKER, Gen. FRANKLIN and numerous Brigadier-Generals and their Staffs. The affair passed off in the most pleasant and satisfactory manner. At the conclusion of the ceremony the various officers were invited to partake of a sumptuous repast prepared for them at the corps headquarters.

Two rebel prisoners were brought into camp, today. They state that the rebels are leaving the height at the rear of Fredericksburgh and retiring toward Richmond. Little dependence is placed upon the information.

There is nothing in the army which looks like a forward movement. The men have been busily engaged in building log huts and stockading their tents; but every indication points to the belief that the army will soon change its present location for one nearer Washington. A great many civilians in quest of wounded friends have lately visited the army. Some of them have been fortunate enough to obtain furloughs for their disabled friends, while others have been sent away without the least sign of encouragement in regard to the getting of the proper passes. It is understood that leaves of absence are granted to embrace three days' time from date. An application for a longer length of time must be necessarily refused.

WHIT.

A REBEL RUMOR.

Departure of Sumner's Division from Aquia Creek for the South.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 8th inst., says:

"A rumor was current yesterday that Gen. SUMNER nd his division had left Aquia Creek on transports for the South."

NO TRUTH IN THE REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Jan. 10.

There is no truth in the report in Richmond of SUMNER'S embarkation. He still occupies his position in front of Fredericksburgh. None know this better than the rebel military authorities, as daily flags of truce go over under his prevision.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF CAPE RACE.

Sympathy of the Workingmen of Manchester with the North.

A Congratulatory Address to President Lincoln.

Increase of £2,392,000 in the British Revenue.

"COTTON NOT KING."

Additional French Troops Wanted in Mexico.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool Jan. 1, *via* Londonderry 2d, passed Cape Race at noon to-day, (Saturday,) *en route* for Portland, and was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press.

The news by the *Jura* is unimportant.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry Dec. 30.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton Dec. 31.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown Jan. 1.

The workingmen of Manchester had held a meeting to express their sympathy with the North, at which a congratulatory address to President LINCOLN, on his course, was adopted.

The English revenue accounts show an increase during the year of £2,392,000. The *Times* thinks this shows "Cotton is *not* King," and that *it would be far better for England to keep all her cotton operatives on public pensions till they were absorbed in other trades, than to vary one point in her National policy.*

Additional French troops are declared to be indispensable in Mexico—say to the extent of 10,000 men.

Commercial News.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened with an advance of ⅛d.@1d., but closed on Wednesday with a downward tendency and nominal prices, owing to the stock being largely in excess of the estimates. Buyers offered to purchase at ⅛d.@1d. decline, but the offers were generally refused. The sales of the three days were 54,000 bales. On Friday 5,000 bales were reported sold at ⅛d.@⅛d. decline.

On Friday the Corn Exchange was closed, owing to the holidays. At Tuesday's market prices were steady and unchanged.

Provisions very dull.

Consols were quoted on Tuesday at 92⅛@92⅝ for Money.

Erie shares, 43; Illinois Central, 42@41 discount.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

PARTICULARS OF OUR LOSSES.

The Town of Lavergne Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

MURFREESBORO, Friday, Jan. 9.

From official returns it has been ascertained that the total loss in Gen. NEGLEY'S Division, comprising killed, wounded, and missing, is one thousand three hundred and fifty-six (1,356.)

The total loss in Col. HAMBRIGHT'S Seventy-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers is three hundred killed, wounded, and missing; over half of the regiment are lost. Gen. ROSECRANS has taken occasion to compliment the Colonel and his men personally for their conspicuous and unflagging courage under fire.

The Seventy-eighth Regiment loses 22 killed, 110 wounded, and 26 missing.

The Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were placed in the Reserve Corps, and only lost 4 killed and 11 wounded, not having been engaged during the hardest fighting.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, lost 14 altogether, killed, wounded, and missing. The Pennsylvania troops all behaved splendidly.

The loss of the rebels increases every day. Two thousand wounded Confederates were sent to Lavergne, from here, yesterday. Many more are left here, but they cannot be moved, as their wounds are frightful, and most of them will die.

Just as I telegraph, I learn that the town of Lavergne has been accidentally burned down, so the rebel wounded will have to be sent to Nashville, and thence to Louisville, for treatment.

Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters were to-day removed to the house of Hon. JAMES READY, near this place, where JOHN HAMILTON MORGAN, the noted guerrilla, was married some days since.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

A General View of the Fighting at Murfreesboro—The Composition of the Two Armies—The Losses, &c.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

The Army of the Cumberland advanced southward on Friday, Dec. 26, and had proceeded, up to the 30th, within eight miles of Murfreesboro, the rebel stronghold. The army is divided into three *corps d'armée*, of which Gen. MCCOOK commands the right, Gen. THOMAS the centre, and Gen. CRITTENDEN the left wing. Marching from the city by the Lebanon, Murfreesboro, Nolinsville and Franklin pikes, the three corps united at Stewart's Creek. Upon the opposite bank, strongly posted in the woods, lay the left of the rebel army, commanded by Gen. W. T. HARDEE. Up to this day there had been light skirmishing all along the line, with no important results. On the evening of the 30th, the right opened fire upon the rebels, who were driven some distance; they, however, received reinforcements, and McCOOK'S men were driven back two miles. Soon rallying, they again advanced, and were again driven back—occupying at night ground four miles this side of that held in the morning. Our forces slept on the field that night.

Wednesday morning at daybreak, the enemy made a furious attack upon our advance, and captured CARPENTER'S Eighth Wisconsin Battery and two hundred prisoners.

The battle became general at about 10 A. M., and our men rallying, recaptured the battery, and took several hundred prisoners. The divisions of Gens. DAVIS and JOHNSON suffered severely. Opposed to them was the division of the rebel Gen. CHEATHAM, whose loss was immense, CHEATHAM himself being reported wounded, and a prisoner.

The fighting continued with unexampled fury all that Wednesday and until late at night. The dead lay in heaps upon the field, and in all the vicinity of the battle-ground every place affording shelter was used for hospital purposes. This battle far exceeds any ever fought in the West during the war. Our loss is immense, but the enemy's is thought to be much greater. The rebels have lost many Colonels, Majors and inferior officers, while we have lost some of our best Generals and also many officers of lesser grade.

On Thursday at 2 o'clock A. M., the rebels renewed the attack, and another hotly contested battle took place. At about 10 o'clock A. M., two divisions of our army were reported as being in Murfreesboro—WOOD'S and VAN CLEVE'S—and driving the enemy who were in full retreat. During this day's fight, Gen. MCCOOK'S horse was blown to pieces by a shell which exploded directly under him; fortunately, MCCOOK escaped unhurt.

The following is a partial list of casualties on the National side:

	Killed.
Brig.-Gen. J. W. Sill, Ohio.	Col. Jones, 24th Ohio.
Col. J. P. Garesche, chief of Rosecrans' Staff.	Lt.-Col. Jones, 30th Indiana.
Brig.-Gen. Willich, Indiana.	Major Trainer, 5th Ky.
Major Carpenter, 19th Regulars.	Col. Drake, 49th Ohio.
Major Roseecarten, Phila.	Col. Williams, 26th Illinois.
Col. Kell, 2d Ohio.	Capt. Carpenter, 8th Wisconsin Battery.
Col. Shoffer, Acting Brig.-Gen.	Capt. Pinney, 5th Wisconsin Battery.
Col. Farmer, 15th Kentucky.	Lieut.-Col. Gilmer, 38th Ill.
Lieut.-Col. Tanner, 22d Ind.	Lt.-Col. McKee, 15th Wis.
	Lieut.-Col. Cotten, 6th Ky.
	Wounded.
Brig.-Gen. E. N. Kirk, of Illinois.	Maj. King, 15th Regulars.
Brig.-Gen. Wood, Indiana.	Capt. McDowell, Chief Rosean's Staff.
Brig.-Gen. Van Cleve, Min.	Capt. Haslett, 2d Ohio.
Col. Cassalle, Ohio.	Capt. Van Tassel, Illinois.
Col. Carlan, Kansas.	Capt. Austin, A. A. Gen., 32d Brigade.
Maj.-Gen. Roseeau, Ky.	Capt. Harry Reuse, Gen. Davis' Staff.
Lieut.-Col. Berry, 8th Ky.	
Maj. Slemmer, 16th Reg.	

The rebels have lost Gen. JAMES E. RAINS, fomerly of this city. He commanded a brigade of Tennessee troops, and was killed on Wednesday. Gen. CHEATHAM is also reported severely wounded. The list of inferior officers killed and wounded far exceeds our own. The prisoners captured by Gen. DAVIS' Division, three hundred in number, arrived at this city last night, (Jan. 1,) and among them were the following commissioned officers:

Maj. J. J. Franklin, 30th Arkansas.	Lieut. J. W. Collier, 11th Texas.
Capt W. E. Johnson, 2d Arkansas Rifles.	Lieut. S. J. Walker, 10th Texas.
Capt. J. P. Eagle, 2d Arkansas Rifles.	Lieut. Wm. Williams, 2d Arkansas Rifles.
Capt. S. G. Stone, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.	Lieut. John Y. Gill, 44th Tennessee.
Capt. John B. Carty, 9th Texas Infantry.	Lieut. J. C. Franklin, 44th Tennessee.
Lieut. H. M. Kinney, 17th Tennessee Infantry.	Lieut. E. F. Ritchie, 30th Arkansas.
Lieut. A. W. W. Brooks, 4th Tennessee Cavalry.	Lieut. J. G. Disman, 4th Tennessee.
Lieut. B. C. Brown, 1st Confederate Cavalry.	Lieut. M. P. Marlbray, 17th Tennessee.
Lieut. H. P. Dickey, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.	Lieut. Peter Marchant, 47th Tennessee.

Col. GARESCHE, of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, was killed by a cannon ball, which took off the top of his head; the same ball, in its onward course, killed two others standing near.

Very few of the wounded have, as yet, been brought to the city, although extensive preparations have been made to receive them. The large warehouses of STRATTON & SEYMOUR, and EDWARDS, GILKESON & Co., have been fitted up for that purpose. Several houses of disloyal citizens are also to be used for their accommodation. Gens. KIRK, WOOD, VAN CLEVE and Maj. KING, are slightly wounded, and are at the St. Cloud Hotel.

The excitement in this city for the past three days has been intense. The secession sympathizers are to be seen in knots on the street corners, evidently in high spirits at the hoped for defeat of our army. All day and until late at night these rebels are to be found speculating upon the results of the battle. Hotels are crowded and on the door-steps of many wealthy rebels houses were crowds of females, who loudly, by word and action, expressed their joy to see ambulances pass filled with wounded. During the day the applications for passes were numberless, to visit the battle-fields to look for dead relations and to administer consolation to the captives now in custody at the city prisons. Only a small part of the captured rebels have, as yet, reached here; they are constantly coming in, and it will give the authorities some trouble to find quarters for them, as nearly all places of confinement are already crowded. The estimated number of prisoners taken by our forces is 1,300.

The rebel cavalry has proved very troublesome to our wagon trains, frequently getting in our rear, capturing them, taking the guards prisoners and burning the wagons. We have lost thus far over three hundred wagons in this manner. On Wednesday the baggage train of Col. WOODRUFF'S Brigade was captured near Lavergne, by three regiments of rebel cavalry, under Gen. WHEELER. Col. WOODRUFF, in a short time, attacked the rebels, retook the wagons and captured many prisoners. A supply train was attacked on the same day, under protection of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, a new regiment recently mustered into service. When the enemy came in sight the men dismounted, and when within range they opened fire with their Colt's revolving rifles with terrible effect. The rebels fell from their horses all along the line, and those unhurt speedily retreated. The regiments which suffered most in Wednesday's fight were the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth Illinois, who lost fully two-thirds of their number. The Fifteenth and Thirty-eighth Wisconsin lost about one-half; One Hundred and First Ohio lost 125 men; Thirty-ninth Indiana about the same number. Our total loss in killed and wounded up to this day, as reported, is about 7,000.

We have news from the front up to 8 P. M. last night (1st inst.), and at that time all was quiet. Residents in the surrounding country report heavy cannonading since daybreak this morning. The fight is undoubtedly still progressing. The numbers of Confederate troops in the vicinity of Murfreesboro are believed to be about forty-five thousand men Thirty five thousand, being infantry, eight thousand cavalry, and ten thousand artillery. A spy recently from that place counted sixty-nine pieces of artillery—all kinds and calibre. The army with whom our troops have contested the bloody three days' fight is known as the Army of the Mississippi, and is commanded by Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, who is the ranking officer. The right wing is commmanded by Lieut.-Gen. LEONIDAS POLK. First Division, Major-Gen.

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Prince de Joinville's History of the Army of the Potomac.

III.

In our last notice of this work, we followed the author to the battle in front of Williamsburgh, where the retreating rebels made a stand mainly for the purpose of delaying pursuit. This object they accomplished completely. The main body of the Confederate army had passed through the town on Friday and Saturday, the 2d and 3d of May. On Sunday, the evacuation of Yorktown was discovered by Gen. McCLELLAN, who thereupon, in a tone of exultation, proclaimed his purpose to "push the enemy to the wall." On Monday, the rebel rear guard engaged our advance in front of Williamsburgh with so much success, though finally forced to yield, that Gen. McCLELLAN moderated his expectations considerably, and confined himself to saying that his forces were "inferior to those of the enemy," but that he should "*venture to hold him in check.*" His purpose of a rapid pursuit seems to have been at once abandoned. Gen. FRANKLIN left Yorktown for West Point on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, attempting to land to attack the retreating column of the rebels in flank, was repulsed—the main body of Gen. McCLELLAN's army failing to support him by attacking the enemy on the rear. Indeed, instead of pushing forward in rapid pursuit and to the aid of Gen. FRANKLIN, Gen. McCLELLAN, with his whole army, remained at Williamsburgh *three days*, "looking up the wounded who were scattered through the woods, and burying the dead."

The battle of Williamsburgh, fought by a strong rear-guard of the Confederates, thus gave their main army five days' time for the prosecution of their retreat. Our troops behaved with the most conspicuous gallantry; men never fought better anywhere, and we gained the ground which was contested. Yet the result was disastrous for us, because the enemy gained all he fought for—*time* for his retreat. Our men fought at a terrible disadvantage. The narrow roads were crowded with troops; enormous wagon trains encumbered their march;—the successive divisions reached the ground without any knowledge of each other's movements;—and the engagement was fought to the very end without any plan and without the supervision of any commanding officer.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE throws the whole responsibility for this upon the defective organization of the American army:—

"In the United States," he says, "*there is no such thing as a corps of the General Staff.* The American system of 'every man for himself,' individually applied by the officers and soldiers of each corps to one another, is also applied by the corps themselves to their reciprocal relations. *There is no special branch of the service whose duty it is to regulate, centralize and direct the movements of the army.* In such a case as this of which we are speaking, we should have seen the General Staff Officers of a French army taking care that nothing should impede the advance of the troops, stopping a file of wagons here and ordering it out of the road to clear the way, sending on a detail of men there to repair the roadway or to draw a cannon out of the mire, in order to communicate to every corps commander the orders of the General-in-Chief.

Here nothing of the sort is done. The functions of the Adjutant-General are limited to the transmission of the orders of the General. *He has nothing to do with seeing that they are executed.* The General has no one to bear his orders but Aides-de-Camp, who have the best intentions in the world, and are excellent at repeating mechanically a verbal order, but *to whom nobody pays much attention if they undertake to exercise any initiative whatever.*

The want of a general Staff was not less severely felt in obtaining and transmitting the information necessary at the moment of an impending action. No one knew the country; the maps were so defective that they were useless. Little was known about the fortified battle-field on which the army was about to be engaged. Yet this battle-field had been seen and reconnoitred the day before by the troops which had taken part in STONEMAN's skirmish. Enough was surely known of it for us to combine a plan of attack, and assign to every commander his own part in the work. No, this was not so. *Every one kept his observations to himself, not from ill will, but because it was nobody's special duty to do this general work.* It was a defect in the organization, and with the best elements in the world, an army which is not organized cannot expect great success. It is fortunate if it escape great disaster.

Thanks to this constitutional defect of the Federal armies, HOOKER's Division, which led the column on the left-hand road, and had received, the day before, a general order to march upon Williamsburgh, came out on the morning of the 5th upon the scene of STONEMAN's cavalry fight *without the least knowledge of what it was to meet there.*"

We are not prepared to say that our army is not defective in this particular. But we certainly think the Prince has greatly exaggerated its deficiencies, and that even if they did exist they ought to have been remedied. Gen. McCLELLAN had been at the head of the army for nearly a year. His special task had been to perfect its organization—to prepare it for the requirements and contingencies of the field. He could scarcely have overlooked so capital a point as this. Familiar as he was with the organization of the armies of Europe, and foreseeing, as he must have done, the necessity of vigorous and effective coöperation among the several corps, he could not have neglected to provide for it so completely as the Prince represents him to have done. He had organized the largest Staff ever known in the American Army. He had taken care to place upon it some of the most skillful and accomplished soldiers in the service. He had a large body of able Topographical Engineers, whose special duty it was to prepare maps of the country. All this apparatus was certainly sufficient to perform the duties and supply the defects of which the Prince so warmly speaks. Gen. McCLELLAN must have relied upon it, else he would have made some other provision. And although the Prince seeks to cast upon the great body of our officers and men the reproach of "paying very little attention" to orders from the General's aids, and of acting each man for himself, and each corps for itself, in the general movements of the army, we venture to say that in no army in the world is this reproach so little deserved as in ours. We do not believe the Prince can cite, or ever knew, a solitary instance in which orders were thus slighted, or in which any officer failed to communicate to another, where he could possibly do so, information of the field in which he was to be engaged. Some of the most important orders during the seven days' fight before Richmond were given by Gen. McCLELLAN's Chief of Staff, and were implicitly obeyed. Nor is the French service so perfect in this respect as the Prince represents. On the morning of Solferino, the advance movement of the French cavalry was arrested for two hours in the narrow streets of Castiglione by a pontoon train, which had found its way there without orders; and the extraordinary panic among a portion of the French troops on the day after the battle was due mainly to the fact that no one officer deemed it his duty to give information or advice to another.

The great defect at Williamsburgh was the lack of a commander. Gen. McCLELLAN had contented himself with issuing a general order the day before to "march on Williamsburgh." He neither went to the front himself to supervise the movement, nor did he send thither the officers of his Staff to do so. He remained in his tent two miles in rear of Yorktown,—leaving the army to advance and to fight as best it could. Gen. STONEMAN, in his advance upon Williamsburgh, had met the enemy on Sunday evening and, with some loss to himself, had thoroughly reconnoitered the ground on which he was intrenched. "Enough," as the Prince remarks, "was surely known of it for us to combine a plan of attack and assign to every commander his own part in the work."—"No," he adds,—"this was not so."—Why not? Whose fault was it that this knowledge was not used and a combined plan of attack formed for the next day? Whose business was it to form one? Was it not clearly that of the Commanding General? Yet nothing whatever seems to have been done in that direction. Gen. HOOKER came out upon that strongly guarded field, and fought for hours against overwhelming odds without support though 30,000 men were within five miles of him:—KEARNY, HEINTZELMAN, PECK and the other officers finally came up, and gave him their aid;—"during all this time," as the Prince remarks, "the part of the army massed on the road to the right remained passive" for lack of orders and a commander,—and it was not till 3 o'clock that "the Generals resolved to act." After they had acted and had driven the rebels from the field Gen. McCLELLAN arrived.

This was the 5th of May. The enemy had made good his retreat, and Gen. McCLELLAN, discouraged by the battle of Williamsburgh and the repulse of FRANKLIN at West Point, had abandoned the pursuit. It soon became clear that the evacuation of Yorktown had been part of a general movement of the enemy for the concentration of his forces in the immediate vicinity of Richmond. The main body of his army had recrossed the Chickahominy. Norfolk was evacuated immediately after Yorktown, and Gen. HUGER, with the 18,000 men who had held it, had joined the main force in front of Richmond. The corps opposing BURNSIDE in North Carolina had also been withdrawn, and the rebel President had ordered a levy *en masse* of all men able to bear arms. An immense effort was thus in progress to concentrate and strengthen the Confederate forces for the defence of Richmond;—and *time* was all that was needed for its success. If Gen. McCLELLAN had advanced rapidly with the splendid army of over 125,000 men which he commanded, he might have prevented the junction of the rebel forces and could certainly have rendered impossible that "discipline of the enemy's raw levies in camps of instruction," of which the Prince DE JOINVILLE speaks. Or if he had then "changed his base" of operations and marched upon Richmond by the James River, where, as the *Merrimac* had been destroyed, he could have had the coöperation of our gunboats, there is but little doubt he could have speedily reduced Fort Darling and entered Richmond long before the Confederate army could have prepared for his reception. Mr. HURLBERT, who was in Richmond at this time, in one of his notes to the Prince DE JOINVILLE's pamphlet, thus states the condition of the city and its defences:

"A couple of war steamers sent up the James when the army of McDOWELL advanced from Washington, might have neutralized the Southern victory at Bull Run; and I have the authority of a Southern naval officer for saying that *the banks of the James were never adequately protected against the passage of even a single powerful gunboat until the works at Drewry's Bluff were extemporized in May*, 1862. These works were thrown up so hastily, and so little was known or believed at Richmond of their capacity to resist a serious attack, that the excitement which reigned throughout the city during the dull gray morning of the day in which the heavy guns of the attack and defence were heard sullenly booming down the river, *more nearly approached a panic than anything else which I witnessed during the whole time of my detention there.*

The preparations of the Government, State and Confederate, for evacuating the city had been hurried forward with great earnestness from the time when the sacrifice of Norfolk and the *Merrimac* became a probable military necessity; but there was such a conflict of councils in both Governments that the successful passage of Drewry's Bluff would unquestionably have brought on a tremendous general catastrophe."

The Prince himself does not hesitate to express the opinion that it would have been "the wiser course" for McCLELLAN to have "abandoned the plan of campaign which he had begun to execute," using the York River as his base, and to have "sought the James River by a rapid oblique march, in order to combine his operations with those of the navy upon that river." Whatever risks the movement might have involved, he says, would have been "better than the dismal position in which the army really found itself for a month in the marshes of the Chickahominy."

But Gen. McCLELLAN did not change his plan. He continued his advance along the York and Pamunkey Rivers. On the 16th of May he reached the White House, which is the head of navigation, and where the railroad to Richmond crosses the Pamunkey. This point he made his depôt of supplies, and speedily encamped his army upon the Chickahominy. "He had thus succeeded," says the Prince, "in pitching his camp without accident in front of the capital of the seceded States, and of their main army. The Confederates could fall back no further without losing all their prestige in the eyes of their partisans and of the whole world. They were thus driven to accept a decisive battle upon this point." "*I know*," he adds, "*that a battle ought to have been won at this point, and that it was not won.*"

The responsibility for the failure to win it, is among the vexed questions of the war. When Gen. McCLELLAN, in October of the previous year, formed his plan of advancing upon Richmond by this route, he based its success on the rapidity of his movements. Yet it was not until the close of May that he found himself in front of Richmond. And instead of attempting to *prevent* the concentration of the scattered forces of the rebels by a rapid advance upon them, his first attempt was to *offset* it by securing reinforcements himself. "Evidently," says the Prince, "we needed reinforcements. Could we obtain them? Could the Federals meet with a powerful concentration of troops, that concentration which the enemy had effected?" But it is quite clear that the enemy had not yet effected that concentration. JACKSON, with 40,000 troops, was in the Valley of the Shenandoah, menacing Washington, and could not possibly have reached Richmond in time to aid in meeting a prompt and vigorous attack upon the army defending it. But Gen. McCLELLAN applied for reinforcements, and his first attempt, according to the Prince DE JOINVILLE, was to secure a junction with McDOWELL, who was at Fredericksburgh, 60 miles north of Richmond, with 40,000 men,—being held there to aid in covering Washington. Of this attempt the Prince DE JOINVILLE says:

"Accordingly, McCLELLAN had no sooner arrived before Richmond, than he undertook to discover what he had to hope for from this quarter. *No official advices*, either from Washington or from Fredericksburgh, *had informed him of McDowell's presence at that point*, only sixty miles distant, but rumor and probability agreed so well in placing him there that the General-in-Chief resolved to make an attempt to establish communication with him. On the night of the 26th, he sent forward Gen. PORTER's Division with a few squadrons of cavalry, in a furious storm, to Hanover Court-house, a village about twenty miles north of Richmond, where the railway to Fredericksburgh crosses the Pamunkey. The troops of PORTER moved rapidly, and about midday on the 27th came upon the hostile division of BRANCH, at Hanover Court-house. This they assailed with vigor, dispersed it, and took one of its guns. Assailed in their turn by Confederate troops who had suffered them to pass by the woods in which they lay hidden, the Federals turned on their new enemies and scattered them also. This brilliant affair cost the Federals 400 men, and left Gen. PORTER in possession of a cannon, of 500 prisoners, and of two bridges, one on the Fredericksburgh and one on the Virginia Central road. The advanced guard of McDOWELL was then at Bowling Green, fifteen miles from that of PORTER. *It needed only an effort of the will: the two armies were united, and the possession of Richmond certain! Alas this effort was not made.* * * * Not only did not the two armies unite, but the order came from Washington to burn the bridges which had been seized. This was the clearest way of saying to the Army of the Potomac, and to its chiefs, that in *no case could they count on the support of the armies of Upper Virginia*"

Nothing could be more unjust or more incorrect than this statement. The Prince states that on the 26th of May Gen. McCLELLAN, having no "official advices" of any kind of the intentions of Gen. McDOWELL, or even of his presence at Fredericksburgh, sent PORTER to Hanover Court-house "to discover what he had to hope for from this quarter." All this is utterly without foundation, as a reference to official records will show.

On the 17th of May—nine days before the time specified by the Prince—the Secretary of War sent a dispatch to Gen. McCLELLAN in reply to his application for reinforcements. And in that dispatch Gen. McCLELLAN is informed that, "in order to increase the strength of the attack upon Richmond at the earliest possible moment, *Gen. McDowell has been ordered to march upon that city by the shortest route.*" He adds that Gen. McCLELLAN was to extend his right wing to the north of Richmond, so as to unite with McDOWELL's left; and that he was further to instruct his Staff officers to be prepared to furnish Gen. McDOWELL's forces with supplies from West Point. On the 20th of May Gen. McDOWELL also informed Gen. McCLELLAN of his intended movement, telling him that he had a rebel force of 15,000 men in his front, which he should engage at once, and which he hoped to cut off by a flank movement from reinforcements, and adding:

"I beg to ask to what extent I can rely on coöperation from you in my present movement, in the way of your cutting off the retreat of the enemy upon Richmond, where they would add 12,000 to the forces against you, and in saving the bridges across the Pamunkey; and to what point on the Pamunkey can you extend your right to join me, and *to what point can you cause supplies to be placed* for my command, and by what date can I count on finding them ready for me? I shall require subsistence for 38,000 men and forage for 11,000 animals."

It is perfectly certain, therefore, that Gen. McCLELLAN had "official" information, both from Washington and Fredericksburgh, of Gen. McDOWELL's presence at the latter place, when he sent PORTER to Hanover Court-house, on the 26th of May. Besides his advices from the Secretary of War, he had others from Gen. McDOWELL, making very important inquiries, especially as to supplies, upon the answer to which his movements must depend. It does not appear as yet that Gen. McCLELLAN answered these inquiries at all. Nor have we any official information from him or any one else as to the object of burning the bridges which connected the two armies, and of which Gen. PORTER held possession.

There is one point, however, made clear by the official correspondence to which little attention has been given. The Prince DE JOINVILLE represents Gen. McCLELLAN as being very impatient that McDOWELL should join him from Fredericksburgh, and as doing all in his power to have him march for that purpose. None of Gen. McCLELLAN's dispatches to the Government, on this or any other subject, have as yet been permitted to see the light. But the opening paragraph of the reply of the Secretary of War, dated May 17, to his request for reinforcements: indicates the specific character of that request. It is as follows:

MAY 17, 1862.

Your dispatch to the President, asking for reinforcements, has been received and carefully considered. The President is not willing to uncover the Capital entirely, and it is believed that even if this were prudent *it would require more time to effect a junction between your army and that of the Rappahannock, by the way of the Potomac and York Rivers*, than by a land march.

In order, therefore, to increase the strength of the attack upon Richmond at the earliest possible moment, Gen. McDOWELL has been ordered to march upon that city *by the shortest route.* He is ordered—keeping himself always in position to cover the Capital from all possible attack—so to operate as to put his left wing in communication with your right, and you are instructed to coöperate so as to establish this communication as soon as possible.

It is evident from this language that Gen. McCLELLAN had applied to have Gen. McDOWELL sent to him *by water*, so that he might reach him at the White House instead of Hanover Court-house, and *guard his rear*, instead of joining in the march upon Richmond. Indeed, Gen. McCLELLAN believed himself strong enough to take Richmond—so far as his column of advance was concerned. He did not want McDOWELL in front, where he thought he had troops enough; he wanted him in his rear, to guard his line of communications; and we think that when the complete correspondence on this subject sees the light, it will be found that he *remonstrated* against sending McDOWELL to him by way of Hanover Court-house, and urged that he should come, if he were to come at all, by the way of the York and Pamunkey Rivers. Whether his failure to answer McDOWELL's inquiries—to inform him *where* he would find supplies and *when*—and to what extent he could count on his aid in cutting off the retreat of the rebel Gen. ANDERSON's force to Richmond, and the burning of the railroad bridges in Gen. PORTER's possession, had anything to do with the specific *route* which he wished Gen. McDOWELL to take, we shall not know until the whole correspondence on the subject sees the light—and possibly not even then.

It is true that these orders to Gen. McDOWELL were countermanded on the 24th of May, and he was directed to go to the relief of BANKS in the Valley of the Shenandoah. The reasons for this sudden change of destination may or may not have been sufficient; but it is clearly incorrect to represent Gen. McCLELLAN as having been abandoned by the Government, or left in ignorance of its purpose to send Gen. McDOWELL to his aid just so soon as the safety of the National Capital would permit.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The republication of Mr. BOYD's Essays in this country was not very happily heralded in the beginning. The first volume was put forth as *The Recreations of a Country Parson.* Naturally enough, the idea occurred to all apprehensive minds that what was recreation for a country parson would be anything but fun for his audience. At least it was with some such impression that we turned over the pages of that first book. This wore away, however, as successive chapters unfolded themselves, until finally the author revealed himself to our surprised senses as one of the most pleasing essayists of the age. It is urged against him that he never rises above a certain level; but it must be borne in mind that that level is in itself considerably above that of the common sea of literature, and also that he very seldom falls below it. He tells a great many simple truths—truths that are generally recognized by the popular mind without dispute; but he tells them in an unostentatious, conversational way, and not with the important air of one who fancies he has discovered new continents in the wake of other explorers. There is a certain sameness about his writings; but to find fault with an author for this would be about as reasonable as to find fault with a cherry tree for bringing forth each successive season nothing but cherries. If the cherries are good, we should be content, and willing to look for peaches and pears on other trees. Each human mind is to be regarded as a piece of machinery specially adapted to the performance of some particular work, and not to the turning out with equal excellence of things as different and varied from each other in mould and nature as horn buttons and silver spoons. The *Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson* are published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. In this volume the Parson puts on his gown, and speaks to his parish of readers in something of an *ex cathedra* style. In no respect does this collection of essays differ from his preceding ones, save that formerly he spoke of trifles, and now he discourses of eternal interests. He preaches a cheerful religion, adapted to human needs and human capacity. With the chapter on "Christian Self-Denial" we are especially pleased. The Parson takes a sensible, manly stand against the too-prevalent idea that self-torment is one of the surest and most acceptable means of praising and pleasing God.

It is a too common error to regard the inflictions we bring upon ourselves through violation of natural laws and hygienic dictates, as the chastenings which God sends to those whom he loves—as the cross he expects us to bear cheerfully and proudly. Undoubtedly the reader can call to mind some one who packs around dyspepsia and exhibits it as his "cross," when in reality it is only a consequence of his own indolence and gluttony; a cross which he is expected to shuffle off at the earliest opportunity by abstinence and exercise. As the reader very well knows, there are those who would rather delight in a boil behind the ear or a felon on the finger, and nurse it carefully to the most painful proportions imaginable, glorying in the thought that their suffering makes them more Heaven-worthy, and that it would be eminently sinful to use any means to alleviate their pain. These people fancy that whatever is directly opposed to the promptings of human nature is the most exactly in accordance with the divine. They would deem it meritorious beyond measure to wash the diseased feet of a beggar simply because it were a proceeding against which every instinct of their nature revolted. We fancy, on the contrary, that Heaven will be quite satisfied, so far as cleanliness is concerned, with the man that keeps his own face and person clean, even though he declines to perform any disgusting offices in his neighbor's behalf. We fancy there is not so wide a gulf after all between humanity and divinity as the popular belief would argue, that man is born much nearer Heaven than the current dogma supposes, and that for the creature to go through life in constant warfare against the appetites and decent and gentlemanly instincts the Creator implanted, is not the surest and most obvious way of serving and gratifying the Creator.

—One would think the press of TICKNOR & FIELDS had a patent for the issue of religious books, by the number that issue from it. In *A Present Heaven* we have another work from the author of *The Patience of Hope*, an excellent, eloquent work, which lately had notice in these columns. If it be the author's purpose in the present volume, as we infer from a hasty glance over its pages, to advocate the possibility and desirability of making earth a cheerful place to stay in, a present Heaven, in fact, brought as near to the prospective place of happiness as possible, it is a most commendable one.

—Some very amusing anecdotes of book-mad men are told in the *The Book Hunter* of J. HILL BURTON. With all phases of this curious insanity our author seems to be familiar, and he is withal a pleasant writer. We have few bibliomaniacs in this country, and it is, of course, of those of other continents that the volume treats; but the American reader knows that such animals have an actual and recognized existence on earth, and so it is pleasant to read about them. *The Book Hunter* is published by SHELDON & Co., from an English edition, to which "additional notes" are added, by RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

—Also, by SHELDON & Co., is published *Holy Land, with Glimpses of Europe and Egypt*, by S. DRYDEN PHELPS, D. D. Mr. PHELPS, during his tour, seems to have taken careful notes of all objects of interest that he saw, and his book is, consequently, a catalogue of the Old World Museum. But even the wonders of the Pyramids seem to have inspired him with little of poetry, evoking still less of deep thought and correspondingly powerful language, and the book is little more than a bald record of things seen. Perhaps the author thought it scarcely worth while to again tread over a ground where so many feet have beat, and of which so many busy brains and fingers have given us glowing word-pictures, and his own circle of friends, for whose delight we imagine the book is published, will be content to know where he went and what he saw. The ruling passion is curiously manifested in the progress of Mr. PHELPS' narrative, as it is in the story of all travelers before him. He preaches from out among the ruins of old time temples, his story becomes a sermon, precisely as the experiences of an editor going over the same g[illegible] would be, written with an unmistakable e[illegible]orial cut, and those of a lawyer, elaborated like the preparation of a case.

—CHARLES LAMB, in his *Index Expurgatorius*—a catalogue of books which are not books—reckons "court calendars, directories, pocket-books, draught-boards, bound and lettered on the back; scientific treatises, almanacs, statutes at large; the works of HUME, GIBBON, ROBERTSON, BEATTIE, SOAME JENYNS, and generally all those volumes which 'no gentleman's library should be without;' the histories of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, (that learned Jew,) and PALEY'S *Moral Philosophy.* With these exceptions," he says, "I can read almost anything." "Blue books" he did not include in the catalogue, perhaps for the reason of their great usefulness, though we fancy that their place among literary works can be conceded on no other basis. We are moved to these remarks by seeing before us a *Blue Book*, "or register of officers and agents—civil, military and naval—in the service of the United States, corrected to Nov., 1862, showing the rank and name of each person elected or appointed to office, the State or country in which he was born, and the compensation and emoluments allowed, giving also the regular and volunteer force of the United States, and the names, force and condition of all ships and vessels belonging to the navy, taken from official authorities; together with the census of 1860, by States and Territories." Valuable as this *Blue Book*, compiled by J. DISTURNELL, and published by J. H. COLTON, may be, it can scarcely be more valuable than this notice wherein the title page is copied in full. If the title page be truthful, the book is one which is preëminently useful to very many persons, though it is not one that "no gentleman's library can be without."

—*Broadcast* is the title of a neat little volume fresh from the press of TICKNOR & FIELDS. The name of NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D., appears as author. A very good idea of the contents of the book may be gathered from the admirably curt preface, in which Dr. ADAMS informs us that he has been in the habit of putting down, in the briefest form, such of his own reflections as might serve him for hints in preaching. Having answered this purpose, the thought occurred of making selections from them, and turning them into their present shape and use. The plan strikes us as a very good one. The fragments of the roast joint of one day's dinner are tolerably certain to turn up on the next morning's breakfast-table in the mosaic form of hash, and no one will complain of Dr. ADAMS for making a similar disposition of the *débris* of his pulpit. In using the word "*débris*" we, perhaps, do the book injustice, for it contains the germs of discourses rather than the wreck. Sermons are so apt to grow under the hands of their authors like a grain of mustard-seed, that we are not sure it is not the best plan for the preacher to plant these little mustard-seeds in the human soul, and let them grow there from their own vitality, rather than attempt to set out the full-grown vine.

—A collection of poems, entitled *May Dreams*, by HENRY L. ABBEY, is published by ABBEY & ABBOT. It is a very neat little volume indeed, printed on a most excellent quality of paper and in type of the cleanest and clearest. These May dreams are evidently the visions of a young writer who has time at commaud and considerable talent for verse-making. The metres in which he writes are well chosen and smooth, and he does not say as many foolish things as young verse-writers generally do. Of course, he is a wholesale dealer in asphodels, and anemones, and amethysts and other rare flowers and precious stones, and has a large stock on hand, which he disposes of at every convenient opportunity and allowable rhyme. But he dispenses with crushed hopes and does not attempt to do the broken-heart business at all, and this kindly and sensible abandonment of the old fictions of verse writers is of itself sufficient to turn the scale of criticism in his favor. On the whole, Mr. ABBEY has given us a pretty little posy of poesy, though not the royal rose of the Parnassian garden, with its aroma of flame and heart of fire.

The *American Theological Review* of this City, and the *Presbyterian Review* of Philadelphia, have coalesced, and as the issue of the union we have a quarterly with the cumbrous title of the *American Presbyterian and Theological Review*, under the editorship of Revs. J. M. SHERWOOD and H. B. SMITH, with a corps of associates, among whom are Rev. Drs. BARNES, BRAINERD, HITCHCOCK and CONDIT. The January number of the *Review* opens with an able metaphysical article by Dr. TAYLER LEWIS, styled *Hard Matter.* It discusses, at great length, the question, "Is there an External World?" A translation by Prof. SMITH of DORNER on the "Sinless Perfection of Jesus" follows, and then we have a specimen of Bulgarian popular songs, Anglicized by Rev. Dr. ELIAS RIGGS, Missionary of the American Board at Constantinople. The resemblance between these compositions and LONGFELLOW'S *Hiawatha*, in style and measure, is most remarkable. A review of LABOULAYE on the United States, of CAIRNES on the Slave Power, and articles by Rev. H. D. GANSE on "Baptism for the Dead," and by J. D. VAN HEUVEL on the "Belief of the Indians in Inferior Spirits," with Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Thanksgiving Sermon on "Politics and the Pulpit," make up the body of the *Review.* The digest of Theological and Literary Intelligence, which is appended, is remarkably complete—much more so than is elsewhere accessible; and the literary and critical notices of books are very thorough. Among the latter is a brief but scorching *critique* by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of Bishop COLENSO's famous work, which is succinctly styled, "A Zulu book by an English Bishop." In point of ability the *Review* is entitled to rank with any of its class published in this country, and in the present number the demands of the reading community in general are carefully consulted. It is published in this City, at No. 5 Beekman-street.

—Mr. HENRY ANDREWS has done students of Virgil a service by editing the *Eclogues* and *Georgics*, with notes, a large part of which were prepared by his lamented father, the late Prof. E. A. ANDREWS. The text has been carefully revised and compared with that given by the standard authorities, and the notes are judiciously copious—not so full as to lead the student to place undue reliance upon them, but yet sufficiently extended to lay bare the spirit and meaning of the author. Messrs. CROCKER & BREWSTER, of Boston, publish the work in the style which is so painfully familiar to all students of Latin who have conned ANDREWS' Grammar and other kindred books.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Winter in Earnest—The Governor's Message—The Legislature—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

At last the Winter is upon us. On Thursday night and all day on Friday, again on Sunday and Sunday night, and a little on Monday morning, the snow-flakes descended, thicker or thinner, as might be, until the whole face of nature, mountain and valley, was changed from the "sere and yellow," or rather brown monotony, to the universal white. But thirty or forty hours' thaw succeeding, the white mantle has worn considerably thinner—in fact, most of it has disappeared. Threadbare, ragged, and battered, is the remnant, the countless elbows of mother earth exposing themselves to view. To-day, a bright sky prevails, and the whiteness continues to disappear rapidly. The ground in many places is extremely dry, to the depth of two feet or more, as well it might be after a three month's drouth in this arid climate, and that drouth in the Fall, preceded by a Summer all but as dry. If the days continue mild, the present snow, and more, too, will inevitably be absorbed by the warm and thirsty soil. Meantime, another week brings Christmas, and then another ushers in the new year—one doubtless big with as great events as have occurred in the political history of the world; for all the nations look almost with awe upon the vast and momentous struggle impending on this continent, and how that struggle will terminate few dare conjecture, though all lovers of humanity hope for the best good of the greatest number.

Hence eastward the days have dragged heavily, and thousands have been called to suffer or to mourn their stricken friends. Here the time has passed pleasantly, owing to our remoteness from the seat and many of the dire effects of this unhappy war, and again to the exceedingly lengthened spell of delightful weather, and the splendid long work-time with which this Territory has been favored. The Winter promises, so far, to wear away almost unfelt. But the weather gods are ofttimes fickle deities. It may be well, therefore, for one's prophetic soul to "take due notice and govern itself accordingly."

The newspaper of this City and Territory appears minus the Governor's Message, nor has that document come to the surface in print elsewhere. What is the matter? Evidently the Utah Legislators are on the checker board with His Excellency. He lectures them about their polygamy, and they apparently let him severely alone. What is the next move? PAUL MORPHY might tell us. There is but one press running in Utah. If that press should not work off the Message, it will never do for the document to be buried in the oblivion of an isolated Territorial Secretary's office. That is not the way to the Presidential Chair. His Excellency will, doubtless, seek the public through newspapers of other Territories or States, provided more important news will allow. In default of this, a Message-pamphlet must issue from Nevada, California, or elsewhere, if the masses of Utah are to receive official information of the sentiments of the Governor. There is something ludicrous in this "fix." Here is a "difficulty," that's certain. It seems as if it would hardly lead to words. The country cannot afford just now to inaugurate anything that may lead to another series of blows. Artillery duels are fashionable. Let us have, then, a mental artillery duel, wherein the victor shall win by showing the most "masterly inactivity."

Like most legislative bodies, except when under the pressure of mighty events, the Utah assembled wisdom can scarcely get the machine in motion, or at least in any kind of running order, till the holidays are over. Christmas and New-Year, the feast, the dance, the theatre, all put in their claims for attention, and till satisfied somewhat, drive soberer thoughts away, to await the convenient to-morrow or next week. Consequently, the presentation of a memorial, an Estray Pound bill, or a Justice of the Peace bill, or a Penitentiary report, or similar small matters, fill up the report of legislative work done.

As to amusements, the theatre is nearly ready for use, and as its cost has been heavy, it will doubtless be opened to the patronizing public in a very short time, that the capital invested may begin to produce some interest. There is no doubt but that it will pay, for all the Salt Lakers are as exemplary attendants at the dance or the play as at the praying or the preaching; as earnest at the ball-room or the theatre as at the Tabernacle—evidently aiming "to make the best of both worlds."

Balls do not fail to come off once or twice a week in the Social Hall, or the Assembly Rooms. Dr. MATTHEWS continues his illustrated lectures on astronomy, enlivened with magic lantern views and a few tricks in the sleight of hand department. Mr. E. W. TULLIDGE, on Tuesday evening, expatiated in the Seventies' Hall, on "The Art of Composition." On Friday the second concert of the Deseret Musical Association was given in the Tabernacle to a full house, and it is reported a decided success; even beyond that, on the Tuesday previous, notwithstanding most unpropitious weather, there were a couple of recitations each night, and, to my thinking, the assembly did not appreciate them. Mr. D. C. CALDER, previous to the music, explained his system of teaching, and dilated briefly upon the general principles of the art. As I understood the signs and tokens, the people wished him to understand that they came to hear music and not a lecture. It appeared to me that Mr. CALDER made a mistake in detaining his audience, whose hearts were set upon songs, choruses and accompaniments.

Maj. MCGARRY, with his detachment of cavalry, returned last week from his expedition to Bear River, to endeavor to regain from the Indians, stock and other property belonging to emigrants. In this matter, it appears, the expedition failed. Four captive Indians, however, were shot, according to notice given, if the other Indians would not bring their booty into the cavalry camp, which they failed to do.

Two men, STEVENS and PERSALL, have been fined the usual $100 each, for selling liquor in the city without license. Mr. DAN. HARDING, who drove his stage-coach so fantastically in the streets last week, found it necessary to pay $50 for the frolic. Three or four persons of belligerent propensities, have each paid $10 for too free indulgence therein.

The diggers on Grasshopper Creek, northward, have established a semi-monthly express between the gold fields and the settlements of this Territory. Cache Valley, quite a granary, is very handy for them, containing the most northerly settlements.

THE INDIAN EXECUTIONS.

An Interesting Account, from our Special Correspondent.

MANKATO, BLUE EARTH COUNTY, Minn., Friday, Dec. 26, 1862.

To-day has been an eventful one for this hitherto quiet little town; and a scene has been here enacted the like of which, those of us who witnessed it, desire to see again nevermore. I allude to the execution of thirty-eight of the condemned Indians, ordered by President LINCOLN to be executed for participation in the late massacres in this State.

Soon after noon on the 22d instant, Col. MILLER, of the Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, together with his Staff, some clergymen, and a few citizens of this place, visited the condemned in their cells, and informed them of their fate. Rev. Mr. RIGGS (well known to the Indians in his missionary capacity) interpreted Col. MILLER'S remarks, and told the miserable men that their Great Father at Washington had ratified the action of the Military Court, and sentenced them to be hung on the following Friday, Dec. 26. They were informed that spiritual advisers, both Protestant and Catholic, were present, and would do all in their power to minister to their comfort during the few days of life still remaining for them. The letter of the President, ordering their execution, was then read in English by Adjt. ARNOLD, and repeated in the Sioux or Dacotah language by Rev. Mr. RIGGS. These communications were received with a grunt of approval, and most of the party to whom they were addressed manifested little or no interest in the matter; the half breeds gave some indications of emotion, but so slight as scarcely to be noticed. With few exceptions the whole party continued their smoking, or rubbed their killikinick between their palms, as a preparatory exercise to inserting it into their little red clay pipes. It is presumed by many that the condemned had been previously informed of the fate awaiting them, and this may, in a measure, account for their unconcern at the official announcement.

INTERVIEWS BETWEEN THE CONDEMNED AND THEIR RELATIVES.

Wednesday, the 24th, was set apart for the last meeting between the condemned and those of their relatives who were confined in the adjoining and main prison. These belonged to the original 304, found guilty, upon trial by the Military Court, and were of the number from which the President had selected thirty-nine to be executed. These latter had been selected out, and kept in separate and more secure quarters from the time when the order came for their execution. I was not present at this interview, but am informed that it was very affecting. Each Indian sent some parting word or blessing to his friends or family, and bequeathed to each some little memento, as his pipe, a little tobacco, or a lock of hair; generally much feeling was exhibited in these leave-takings, although one or two seemed perfectly hardened and indifferent. On Christmas Day another scene was enacted, similar to the one just related. The cooks and others employed to provide for the prisoners during their confinement, came to say their last "good-by" to them. Here again parting words were said, and blankets and trinkets were once more sent to relatives, overlooked in the hurry and excitement of the day before. In the evening the sacrament of baptism was solemnized by Rev. Father RAVOUX, and the other priests in change. Many of the Indians availed themselves of the opportunity to receive this Christian rite.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CONDEMNED.

On Friday morning we were permitted to visit the condemned. They were lying around the floor chained together in pairs, and as some suspicions had been aroused in the minds of the keepers, by reason of certain singular movements on Thursday night, each pair had been firmly chained to the floor. Consequently there was no moving about, their locomotion being entirely obstructed. It was a sad, a sickening sight, to see that group of miserable dirty savages, chained to the floor, and awaiting with apparent unconcern the terrible fate toward which they were then so rapidly approaching. As the hour appointed for the execution drew near, the clergymen in attendance addressed the prisoners in feeling and eloquent terms. They bade them nerve themselves for the terrible ordeal through which in a few brief hours they were to pass, and looking to the Great Spirit for aid to make a firm resolve to be brave and die nobly, like men.

In the midst of the remark of Father RAVOUX, old PTAN-DOO-TAH broke out in a most lamentable and unearthly wail; one by one took up the lay, and ere long the walls resounded with the mournful "death-song." The song seemed to quiet and soothe them, and, resuming their pipes, they all sat in sullen silence awhile, until Rev. Mr. WILLIAMSON began his address, upon which came another outburst of passionate feeling, vented in a style it has not been my lot to hear before, and to which it is impossible to do justice on paper. Soon after the addresses were concluded, the irons were removed from the limbs of the prisoners, and their arms tied behind them—previous to which they expressed a wish (which we all gratified) to shake hands with the clergy and reporters present. The white caps were then placed upon their heads and pulled down over their faces, after which they were rolled up again so as to leave the face exposed, and now the culprits stand nervously awaiting the moment of their removal to the scaffold.

THE SCAFFOLD.

The instrument upon which the extreme sentence of the law was to be performed, was constructed in a very simple yet most ingenious manner. It was erected upon the main street, directly opposite the jail, and between it and the river. The shape of this structure was a perfect square, and not, as has been stated, a diamond. The cause of this latter error being made was because the sides of the structure was not parallel with the front line of the jail; but being built on an oblique across the roadway presented a point or angle to both the river and jail. The base of the gallows consisted of a square formed by four rough logs, one foot each in diameter, and twenty feet long. From each corner of this square rose a heavy round pole, running up to a height of twenty feet, while from the centre came another but heavier timber, rising to about the same height. At an elevation of six feet from the ground was a platform, so constructed as to slide easily up and down the corner pillars, and with a large opening in the centre around the middle mast or post. From each corner of this platform a rope or cable was fastened to a movable iron ring that slid up and down the middle mast by means of a rope fastened to one of its sides. This rope was taken to the top of the mast, run through a pulley, and returned to a point between the ground and the second frame or platform, and made fast. The mechanism of the whole thing consisted in raising the platform by means of the pulley, and then making the rope fast, when by a blow from an ax by a man standing in the centre of the square, the platform falls; the large opening in its centre protects the executioner from being crushed by the fall. About eight feet above the platform, when in its raised position, was another frame similar to the ground square, mortised into the corner pillars. Into these timbers were cut notches, ten on each side of the frame, at equal distances, and a short piece of rope was passed around the beam of each notch, and tied securely. Depending from this again was the fatal noose. And now having described the scaffold as it appeared when ready for its victims, we pass to

THE EXECUTION.

At the appointed time for the execution, there were more people congregated at Mankato than ever were there before at one time. Every convenient place from which to view the tragic scene, was soon appropriated. The street was full, the house tops were literally crowded, and every available place was occupied. There were from three to five thousand persons present. The reports of a probable attempt by a mob to take possession of the remaining prisoners and inflict summary punishment upon them, induced the authorities to provide a large military force for protection. Accordingly the Sixth Minnesota, Col. AVERILL, the Seventh, Col. MILLER, and Ninth, Col. WILKIN, in all about 1,500 men, were detailed for special duty at the execution. Maj. BUELL, with a company of cavalry, did efficient service in keeping the crowd back from too close proximity to the awful scene. The infantry formed three sides of a hollow square, starting from each side of the jail, and inclosing the scaffold, the front of the jail thus forming the fourth side of the square. From the door at the extreme northern entrance to the place where the culprits were confined—to the steps at the foot of the gallows, two companies were drawn up, one on either side, forming a gradual path through which the prisoners must pass to the scaffold. Precisely at the time announced—10 A. M.—a company, without arms, entered the prisoners' quarters, to escort them to their doom. Instead of any shrinking or resistance, all were ready, and even seemed eager to meet their fate. Rudely they jostled against each other, as they rushed from the doorway, ran the gauntlet of the troops, and clambered up the steps to the treacherous drop. As they came up and reached the platform, they filed right and left, and each one took his position as though they had rehearsed the programme. Standing round the platform, they formed a square, and each one was directly under the fatal noose. Their caps were now drawn over their eyes, and the halter placed about their necks. Several of them feeling uncomfortable, made severe efforts to loosen the rope, and some, after the most dreadful contortions, partially succeeded. The signal to cut the rope was three taps of the drum. All things being ready, the first tap was given, when the poor wretches made such frantic efforts to grasp each other's hands, that it was agony to behold them. Each one shouted out his name, that his comrades might know he was there. The second tap resounded on the air. The vast multitude were breathless with the awful surroundings of this solemn occasion. Again the doleful tap breaks on the stillness of the scene. Click! goes the sharp ax, and the descending platform leaves the bodies of thirty-eight human beings dangling in the air. The greater part died instantly; some few struggled violently, and one of the ropes broke, and sent its burden with a heavy, dull crash, to the platform beneath. A new rope was procured, and the body again swung up to its place. It was an awful sight to behold. Thirty-eight human beings suspended in the air, on the bank of the beautiful Minnesota; above, the smiling, clear, blue sky; beneath and around, the silent thousands, hushed to a deathly silence by the chilling scene before them, while the bayonets bristling in the sunlight added to the importance of the occasion.

AFTER THE SHOCK.

At first every one seemed stupified by the sight before them, but only a moment elapsed before a low murmur ran through the crowd, and culminated in a few cheers, in which many participated whose cheeks were blanched, and eyes strained with terror; but it was the cheer of victory with them, for the murderers of their fathers, and mothers and children had received their merited punishment. One little Hungarian boy, by the gallows, had lost his father and mother at the hands of the savages, and he shouted aloud "Hurrah, hurrah!" for he saw the murderer among the prisoners, and rejoiced in his fate.

I neglected to say that nearly all these Indians were painted up in war style, and were hung in their blankets. The half-breeds wore citizens' dress. As they marched from the prison to the scaffold all joined in wailing and singing, and hopped along on one foot. Those professing to be Christianized sang:

"I'm on the iron road to the spirit land,"

while the "bucks" sang a war song.

THE BURIAL.

The physicians having announced life extinct, the bodies were roughly cut down, and all buried in one large hole in a sand-bar in the river.

REPRIEVE.

The order of the President condemned thirty-nine Indians to suffer the death penalty. Just previous to the execution, however, Gen. SIBLEY reprieved, or rather respited the sentence of TA-TAY-ME-MA, for the following reasons: He was very old, and was convicted on the evidence of two German boys, one of whom said the Indian shot his mother, and the other that he killed a German at Beaver Creek while he was on his knees in the act of prayer. It has since been proven to the General's satisfaction that the man who committed these acts has not been captured, but is now with LITTLE CROW at Devil's Lake.

NAMES OF THE EXECUTED INDIANS.

1. Ta-he-do-ne-cha, (One who forbids his house.)
2. Plan-doo-ta, (Red Otter.)
3. Wy-a-tah-ta-wa, (His People.)
4. Hin-hau-shoon-ko-yag-ma-ne, (One who walks clothed in an Owl's Tail.)
5. Ma-za-bom-doo, (Iron Blower.)
6. Wak-pa-doo-ta, (Red Leaf.)
7. Wa-he-hua, ——,
8. Sua-ma-ne, (Tinkling Walker.)
9. Ta-tay-me-ma, (Round Wind)—respited.
10. Rda-in-yan-ka, (Rattling Runner.)
11. Doo-wau-sa, (The Singer.)
12. Ha-pau, (Second child of a son.)
13. Shoon-ka-ska, (White Dog.)
14. Toon-kau-e-cha-tag-ma-ne, (One who walks by his Grandfather.)
15. E-tay-doo-tay, (Red Face.)
16. Am-da-cha, (Broken to Pieces.)
17. Hay-pe-pau, (Third child of a son.)
18. Mah-pe-o-ke-na-jui, (Who stands on the Clouds.)
19. Harry Milord, (Half Breed.)
20. Chas-kay-dau, (First born of a son.)
21. Baptiste Campbell, ——,
22. Ta-ta-ka-gay, (Wind Maker.)
23. Hay-pin-kpa, (The Tips of the Horn.)
24. Hypolite Auge, (Half-breed.)
25. Na-pay-shue, (One who does not Flee.)
26. Wa-kau-tau-ka, (Great Spirit.)
27. Toon-kau-ko-yag-e-na-jui, (One who stands clothed with his Grandfather.)
28. Wa-ka-ta-e-na-jui, (One who stands on the earth.)
29. Pa-za-koo-tay-ma-ne, (One who walks prepared to shoot.)
30. Ta-tay-hde-dau, (Wind comes home.)
31. Wa-she-choon, (Frenchman.)
32. A-e-cha-ga, (To grow upon.)
33. Ho-tan-in-koo, (Voice that appears coming.)
34. Khay-tan-hoon-ka, (The Parent Hawk.)
35. Chau-ka-hda, (Near the Wood.)
36. Hda-hin-hday, (To make a rattling voice.)
37. O-ya-tay-a-kee, (The Coming People.)
38. Ma-hoo-way-ma, (He comes for me.)
39. Wa-kin-yan-wa, (Little Thunder.)

GEN. BUTLER'S RECALL.

The Return of Gen. Butler to the North—A Review of His Administration of the Department of the Gulf.

STEAMSHIP S. R. SPAULDING, ON THE WAY FROM NEW-ORLEANS TO NEW-YORK, Dec. 24 to 31, 1862.

The steamship *Ericsson*, of Gen. BANKS' Expedition, putting into Port Royal on her way to the Gulf of Mexico, I availed myself of the opportunity thus afforded to join the movement. The troops on board were the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, under Col. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, formerly Speaker of the State Assembly, and now member of Congress elect.

Arriving at Ship Island there were found other vessels of the Expedition which had come from New-York, and here the first intimation of the ultimate expedition of Gen. BANKS' force was given. The troops were ordered up the Mississippi. As the *Baltic*, *Atlantic* and *Ericsson* were of too heavy draft to go to New-Orleans, their troops were transshipped to vessels of lighter draft, and the remaining transports, as soon as they came straggling to the rendezvous, were dispatched up the river.

Why there should have been so much secrecy respecting the destination of this expedition is something of which most people are profoundly ignorant, and I am of the number. The secret was certainly better preserved than any similar one where secrecy would have been more advantageous. Unquestionably, there would have been a vast saving of money, a great immunity from hardship on the part of the troops, if the transports had been dispatched singly, as in that case proper arrangements could have been made for the reception of the force. But on the best authority I am informed that *Gen. BANKS himself was not aware until the 1st ultimo, two days before his departure from New-York, of the work which the War Department had assigned him to accomplish.* The first knowledge which Gen. BUTLER had of the coming of the expedition to his department, was on Sunday, the 14th of December, when Gen. BANKS arrived in the Mississippi with the advance vessels of his fleet, and his removal from command of the Department of the Gulf took him entirely by surprise. This surprise may not be thought altogether inexcusable, when a few facts are taken into consideration. In the first place, Gen. BUTLER had, from the beginning, been allowed to administer the affairs of his Department without interference from Washington, and had been led to understand that his course at New-Orleans met the entire approbation of the Government, as it certainly gave hearty satisfaction to the loyal people of the country. The few official communications which were received from the War Department, with one single exception of an unimportant character, expressed an indorsement and commendation of all his official acts.

The order for Gen. BUTLER'S recall was dated as early as the 7th of November, the same day on which the fiat for Gen. MCCLELLAN'S removal went forth, and on the 1st of December this order was put into the hands of Gen. BANKS. This also was the very day on which Mr. Secretary STANTON presented his report to Congress, setting forth the operations in the various military departments, and particularizing the Department of the Gulf as one in which affairs were conducted with "extraordinary vigor and ability;" and on the day before the presentation of this report, Mr. STANTON, in reply to repeatedly-urged requests for reinforcements to Gen. BUTLER, assured a distinguished member of the Senate that a large number of troops were then on their way to New-Orleans for that purpose. At the time these words were uttered, Gen. BUTLER, as far as the order of removal was concerned, had already been relieved of his command twenty-two days.

You have already been informed of the manner in which the official announcement of Gen. BUTLER'S removal was received by the people of New-Orleans. Without referring to the matter in detail, I will simply add my indorsement, made after personal observation, that the Secessionists of the City were exultant at the prospect of a relaxation of that iron grasp which for months had held their malignant natures in abeyance. They exhibited their gladness by openly uttering treason at the street corners and in places of public resort, in issuing obscene and offensive posters reflecting upon Gen. BUTLER and his Staff, and in making the most appalling charges of corruption against Gen. BUTLER personally. The audacity of the traitors was finally rebuked by a threat of punishment on the part of Gen. BANKS.

On the other hand, the poor people of the City, the vast majority of the inhabitants—persons who had been succored by Gen. BUTLER'S wise and energetic measures, in furnishing them with work and supplying them with food, from the miserable condition in which they had been left by the Confederate authorities at the surrender of the city—regretted his recall as the loss of a benefactor and friend. This was touchingly shown at the time of his embarkation on the *Spaulding*, when several hundred working-men assembled on the levee to bid him God-speed and waft their grateful benisons.

And here it may not be inappropriate to pass in review some of the prominent features of his operations from the time of the organization of his expedition.

His force was originally intended for Texas, the proposition being to rendezvous at Ship Island, as that place offered the best location for such purpose to be had in the Gulf. Here fifteen thousand men could be encamped, threatening at the same time Mobile, New Orleans, Pensacola, and all other ports important or unimportant, upon the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

After the expedition was planned, and one portion of it was already on its way to the rendezvous, while another portion was on board the steamship *Constitution* on the eve of departure, the complication with England arose respecting the Mason and Slidell affair, and it was thought best by Gen. MCCLELLAN not to allow the expedition to proceed until that matter should be decided, as, in case of collision with England, it would be necessary to remove and bring back from Ship Island the troops which were already there. In the meantime the Navy Department had planned an attack upon the forts on the Mississippi River below New-Orleans, expecting the coöperation of a strong land force. But Gen. MCCLELLAN *reported adversely to the expedition, on the ground that it would take fifty thousand men, who could not be spared from the Army of the Potomac.* Mr. Secretary STANTON, however, had just then come into the Cabinet, and in view of the fact that the navy had made all their preparations for the attack, it was decided by him that Gen. BUTLER should go forward with fifteen thousand men. This decision was finally made on the 21st of February, and on the 24th, three days afterward, Gen. BUTLER left Fortress Monroe on the steamer *Mississippi*.

By the misfortune of going on shore off Cape Fear, he did not reach Ship Island until the 22d of March, and was prevented from landing by storm until the 24th. His force consisted of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Maine Regiments, the Eighth New-Hampshire, the Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Connecticut, the Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Massachusetts, and the Seventh and Eighth Vermont, with five batteries of field artillery, viz.: the Fourth and Sixth Massachusetts, the First and Second Vermont, and the First Maine, and three companies of Massachusetts cavalry, unattached. These were all new troops, more than half of them having been raised by Gen. BUTLER within the prior three months; and the remainder of the force, composed of the Fourth Wisconsin, Sixth Michigan and Twenty-first Indiana Regiments, and NIMS' Massachusetts Battery, was drawn from the Department of Maryland—Maj.-Gen. DIX'S command. It will be seen, therefore, that not a single soldier of this expedition, whose grand aggregate was less than 14,000 men, was drawn from the Army of the Potomac, and during the whole time that Gen. BUTLER was in the command of the Department of the Gulf, he received but 60 additional men from the North.

On the 4th of April all this force had landed at Ship Island; but, in consequence of the delay of Gen. BUTLER in meeting his command, Brig.-Gen. PHILIPS sent away from the rendezvous the steamers *Constitution* and *Fulton*, the two vessels upon which Gen. BUTLER mainly relied for transportation, leaving him only the *Mississippi*, the *Matanzas*, (which was loaned him by Gen. SHERMAN at Port Royal,) and the small propeller *Saxon*, which could only accommodate one-third of the force, while the remainder had to be conveyed on sailing ships.

On the 5th of April, Gen. BUTLER was notified by Flag-Officer FARRAGUT, that the navy were almost in readiness to commence the attack, when he at once embarked on three sailing ships and three steamers, eight thousand of his troops, to coöperate with the naval forces. Owing, however, to the delay in getting the frigates *Mississippi* and *Pensacola* over the bar at the Southwest Pass, it became necessary to disembark the soldiers, and they waited at Ship Island until the 17th of April, when they reimbarked for the Mississippi, going up to the head of the Passes, where they lay during the bombardment of the forts, which commenced on the morning of the 18th.

The plan of attack agreed upon was this: The mortar fleet to commence the bombardment and attempt the reduction of Fort Jackson, for which a week's time was given. At the expiration of that period, in case of failure, Flag-Officer FARRAGUT'S squadron was to attempt the passage, and, having reduced the forts, the naval vessels were to take the army transports in tow and proceed directly up the river to New-Orleans. If, however, the fleet should pass the forts without reducing them, and yet succeed in destroying the enemy's gunboats above, a sufficient force of the army was to proceed to the rear of Fort St. Philip, on the Gulf side, and landing, press through the marshes to the river, a portion of the troops intending to cross, and thus both forts were to be invested, and an attempt was to be made to reduce Fort St. Philip by assault. For that purpose, scaling ladders were prepared and other dispositions made, and surf and other boats, to the number of sixty, got in readiness, with a light draft steamer, which had been captured from the enemy and repaired at Ship Island, to tow them, it being necessary to carry the troops in small boats a distance of seven miles from the nearest approach by any transport to the point of debarkation, at the Quarantine Grounds.

On the morning after the fleet ran by, Commodore FARRAGUT having, in pursuance of the arrangement, left two ships to protect the proposed landing, a portion of three regiments—the Fourth Wisconsin, the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, and the Twenty-first Indiana—were disembarked, the men being obliged to wade for nearly a mile, sometimes up to their waists in the water, and the forts were immediately invested. This was accomplished on the 26th, and on the night of the 27th the garrison of Fort Jackson, finding themselves cut off from all succor, mutinied, and turned their guns upon their officers, after which the majority of them came to Gen. BUTLER, and begged to surrender themselves prisoners of war. The next day the rebel officers, finding themselves without men, surrendered to Commodore PORTER, first destroying every vessel lying at the forts, including the formidable iron-clad *Louisiana*.

On the 28th, Gen. BUTLER ordered his transports around into the river from the rear of the forts, and on the afternoon of the 29th he landed with less than 3,000 men at New-Orleans among a malignant and turbulent population of over 130,000.

His first act was to issue a proclamation indicative of his vigorous and firm policy, then he made terms with the arrogant City Government, caused the foreign legion to be disbanded, fed the starving poor from the provisions of the Confederate army which he had captured, took measures to open trade which soon brought sugar and cotton from the plantations, found that more than one half of the specie of the banks which was supposed to have been carried away was hidden within reach, and caused four millions of it to be brought back, besides discovering and seizing in the hands of the Netherlands and French Consuls two millions more belonging to the same corporations.

Meantime the levee at Jefferson above the city had broken away, overflowing a large portion of the City of Jefferson, making a crevasse 70 feet wide and 16 feet deep. This was repaired. Quarantine was established, the shinplaster nuisance was abated, the circulation of Confederate notes was prohibited, and all deposits ordered to be paid in bank-notes. The city officials refusing to take the oath of allegiance were displaced, and a new City Government organized; a force of 1,000 men was set to work at cleaning the streets; more than ten miles of above-ground drains were cleansed and purified; thoroughfares were put in order; the levees and wharves which had been burned when FARRAGUT'S fleet appeared off the city, were repaired sufficiently for commerce, and the batture and mud of the Mississippi which had been thrown up at high water, converted into new land on the river front worth, by estimation, $999,000.

An average number of 34,000 white men and women were fed daily; 2,000 men were recruited into the various Northern regiments; two new regiments of white men were raised, besides three companies of cavalry and three regiments of free colored men. A system of free labor on the part of negroes on the plantations was organized, and is now working admirably.

A quarter of a million of dollars belonging to the Confederate Government was seized and sent to Washington; taxes and confiscations were levied to the amount of more than half a million, which was expended in feeding the poor and employing laborers; 10,000 destitute blacks were fed and clothed; $160,000 was put into the hands of the Commissariat Department, and half a million of dollars worth of property was turned over to the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments.

On the 20th of May an expedition started, and Baton Rouge was occupied. The expedition was sent to Vicksburgh to coöperate with the navy there, and unite with Gen. GRANT in reducing the place; but receiving no aid, and Vicksburgh being heavily reinforced by the addition of BEAUREGARD'S army, which had left Corinth, no land attack was possible, and the expedition returned to Baton Rouge.

On the 5th of August an attack was made upon Baton Rouge by BRECKINRIDGE'S Division of the rebel army, numbering 8,000 men, and was resisted successfully by 2,500 under WILLIAMS.

On the 11th of September, a surprise of New-Orleans was admirably planned by the rebels, but prompt measures were taken to strengthen the defences of the city, and Forts Pike, Jackson and St. Philip were reinforced, so that the attack was abandoned. The people of New-Orleans were disarmed, and more than 7,000 of all kinds of arms were taken from them. About 5,600 people were arrested and paroled upon testimony that they belonged to a secret society which aimed to cause an insurrection in the city.

In October, an expedition to the Lafourche country was organized under Gen. WEITZEL, and the battle of Labadieville was fought. Brashear City was occupied. Four thousand negroes were captured as they were being driven into Texas, and 700 horses, 2,000 mules, and three millions of dollars worth of sugar, molasses and corn, came into the possession of the United States, besides one-third of the wealth and population of Louisiana.

During all that time Gen. BUTLER never received an order from Washington as to the movement of troops, or a letter of instruction as to the administration of his government of that territory, nor a word of complaint of any act that he performed, save a request that he would cultivate friendly relations with the French Consul, whom, before he had received the letter, he had detected in being a banker for the rebel Government.

Gen. BUTLER caused the execution of MUMFORD, who was tried by a military commission, for pulling down the United States flag, at the head of a mob, trampling it in the street, and tearing it up to distribute among his confederates—the flag being hoisted above the Mint Building, placed there by the navy, after the Mayor of New-Orleans had acknowledged the city to be in possession of our forces, there being no Confederate forces to possess the place and to hoist their own flag. With even-handed justice he also had hanged three discharged soldiers and a seaman, who had organized themselves into a secret society for the purpose of plunder, claiming to be United States soldiers. These miscreants had robbed nine dwelling houses, in the night-time, and their guilt was confessed.

Such is a meagre synopsis of what Gen. BUTLER has accomplished. The entire expense of his department has been defrayed from its internal resources. The wagers of the war have been made to pay for its support. The record proves Gen. BUTLER to be a man of intensity in everything, of boundless mental and physical activity; of unusual capacity for labor; of large ideas, great liberality, of remarkable perceptive powers, wonderful quickness of judgment, and sound executive ability. These traits of character, added to his wide professional experience and great business tact, have led him brilliantly to the successful administration of a department which has proved prolific of novel difficulties that would have perplexed any ordinary mind.

H. J. W.

OPERATIONS OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Report of Dr. Douglas on the Operations of the Inspectors and Relief Agents of the Sanitary Commission after the Battle of Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862.

F. L. OLMSTED, Esq.—*Sir:* The report of the "Battle of Fredericksburgh," Dec. 13, was brought to us by telegraph the night of the battle. The next morning a propeller was chartered, laden with stores, and with a special relief party, consisting of Dr. H. G. CLARK, Dr. S. C. FOSTER, Dr. SWALM, Dr. HOMISTON, Mr. ELLIOTT, Mr. ABBOTT and Mr. WALTER, all connected with the Commission, and, with Rev. Mr. CHANNING, Mr. PAGE, Mr. HALL and Mr. WEBSTER, volunteers, I started at evening for the front.

We reached Aquia, landing with our extra supplies at daybreak on Monday, and all of the party, with the exception of Mr. ABBOTT, Mr. MURRAY and myself, were immediately sent forward. They arrived in Fredericksburgh to assist in the removal of the wounded to the field hospitals, where they were all placed in tents, and, under the circumstances, were well cared for. Our camp had been located near the Phillips House, by Dr. ANDREW, as being the most central position, and it was here that I found all of our corps, both those who had come forward the day before, and those who had preceded us.

The scene at our field station was a busy one. Could the contributors to the stores and the treasury of the Commission have heard the fervent expressions of grateful relief; could they have seen the comfort which their bounty afforded our brave wounded; could they realize by actual intercourse with the wounded, for instance, the suffering from cold alleviated by the abundant supply of blankets which their bounty had provided; could they have observed the change produced when the soiled and bloody garments were replaced by clean and warm clothing which they had sent, they would be eager to replenish our storehouses and keep our hands filled with the means to accomplish these purposes.

Early Tuesday morning the rain subsided, the sun appeared, and the weather became clear and cold. The wounded were for the most part placed in hospital tents, upon a plentiful supply of hay. Blankets had to repair the absence of stoves, which by some singular mistake had arrived in a condition not to be used, the necessary stove-pipe not being included in the shipment. The supply in the hands of the Purveyor soon became exhausted from the unusual demands made upon him on account of the severity of the weather. Fortunately we were enabled to supplement his stores, and to answer his calls upon us from the reserve of 1,800 blankets and over 900 quilts, which we had sent forward. Many of these were employed in covering the wounded during the period of their transportation by car and steamboat from the field hospitals to the general hospitals at Washington.

The comfort of the wounded and the result of the treatment of their wounds were materially affected by the change of clothing provided by us. We had been able to get up to our field station 5,642 woolen shirts, 4,439 pairs woolen drawers, 4,269 pairs socks, and over 2,500 towels, among other articles. These were liberally distributed wherever the surgeons of hospitals indicated that there was a need. Certain articles of hospital furniture, of which there was a comparatively greater want than of anything else, were freely obtained by all surgeons at our station. Stimulants, I am happy to say, were in great abundance among the purveyors' stores, so that the calls upon us were few. The same was generally true of food, and positively so of all kinds of medicinal articles, which at other battles have been furnished by us. Nothing of the kind was asked for. In the article of food alone, we issued in one week solely to hospitals sixteen barrels of dried fruit, ten boxes of soda biscuit, six barrels of crackers, nearly one thousand pounds of concentrated milk. The beef stock we had brought up was, I am again happy to say, not needed, there being a bountiful provision among the hospital stores, and fresh beef at command at all times, and in any quantity.

As rapidly as the wounded were attended to and put in a condition for safe transportation, they were removed from the field hospitals to the general hospitals in Washington and Point Lookout. The removal was effected by ambulance or stretcher to the cars, by cars to the landing at Aquia Creek, and thence to Washington by steamboat. The principal battle occurred on the 13th December, and on the 25th the last of the wounded were removed. The floors of both cars and boats were well covered with fresh hay, and in addition to this, the severely wounded had mattrasses or bed sacks.

In order to meet whatever demands might arise for the proper sustenance of the wounded while on this trying journey, Mr. KNAPP, our special relief agent, was dispatched from Washington to Aquia Creek to provide suitable accommodations for furnishing food or shelter at that point. A kitchen was improvised upon the landing, and the first night meals were provided for 600 wounded brought down by the cars. Mr. KNAPP was cordially assisted in this humane work by several members of the Christian Commission who were present at that place. Through the cordial coöperation of the Quartermaster of the Port, Mr. KNAPP had a building erected adjoining our portable storehouse, which affords shelter and a good bed to nearly 100 every night.

Our field operations have gradually diminished with the removal of the wounded. The details of the number of articles received and issued, the hospitals to which they were issued, with the quantity in each case, and the acknowledgment of the surgeon, together with the account of the stock on hand on the 24th inst., I beg leave to present in the accompanying schedule. Our supplies were brought up from Aquia Creek in every case in charge of a special messenger. By the schedule it will be seen that all the division hospitals were visited and supplies furnished to them on requisition. Beside this, supplies were also issued to a number of brigade hospitals, and to over fifty regimental hospitals previous to my leaving on the 24th December. The issue to regimental and brigade hospitals, was continued by Dr. ANDREW after my departure, an account of which will be hereafter furnished.

I cannot close my report without referring you to the organization of the Medical Corps of the army during and subsequent to the last battle. The plan proposed by the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, in his circular of Oct. 30, was first successfully carried into operation at this time. I respectfully refer you to that circular.

Respectfully, J. H. DOUGLAS.
Assoc. Sec. Sanitary Commission.

Obituary.

JACOB HARSEN, M. D.

Dr. JACOB HARSEN died at his late residence, in Ninth-street, in this City, in the closing day of the old year. The deceased was widely known in all circles of New-York as a highly cultivated, liberal, and philanthropic gentleman. His age was 54 years, death coming to him while comparatively in the prime of life.

Dr. HARSEN was of an old Knickerbocker family, inheriting from his father and his grandfather a property of the value of a million or more, which, during his life, he so far increased by judicious management, as to make him among the wealthiest men in the city. After passing through College, he commenced the study of medicine, entering the office of the now venerable Dr. ALEXANDER STEVENS, the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at which institution Dr. HARSEN took his medical degree. Though he had perfected himself in the study of medicine, he never undertook its practice, though always interested in all that related to the progress of the science. He established in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he was an alumnus, the Harsen prize for the best hospital reports, which is yearly competed for in that institution. His large property brought him extensively into association with our large financial institutions. He was one of the directors of the Greenwich Savings Bank, of the United States Trust Company, of the Firemen's Insurance Company, and of other similar corporations.

Dr. HARSEN was also deeply interested in all educational and benevolent enterprises. He was one of the Trustees of Columbia College, and also of the Medical College in Twenty-third-street. All charitable and philanthropic societies always found in him a ready and cheerful helper. When the war broke out he threw himself heart and soul into the struggle and gave freely of his means to aid the cause of the Union. His contributions were more liberal and constant than those of of many whose gifts and names were more widely heralded. As ... of the Union Defence Committee of the City, he gave the country the benefit of his clear head, his tireless energy and high Christian integrity. Dr. HARSEN was also prominent in the Sanitary Commission, and in every movement which looked to the accomplishment of philanthropic and patriotic purposes. He was a liberal patron of art, and leaves behind him a fine collection of paintings by foreign and native artists. He had traveled extensively, and obtained a wide acquaintance with literary and scientific men, and was in every respect the courtly, high-toned, cultured Christian gentleman.

Dr. HARSEN never married, and his large property goes principally to his nephews and nieces and other relatives, though, it is understood, he left large bequests to various institutions. His funeral took place on Saturday, Jan. 3, at St. Bartholomew's Church, in Lafayette-place.

English Insincerity on the Slavery Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is very true, as you say in your last Sunday's issue, that the former anti-Slavery sentiment of England was not the mere cloak of hypocritical design to break up the Union. But it is equally true that a man not better conversant with the course of European politics for the last fourteen years than our masses are, or could be expected to be, may *most naturally* suspect it to have been something of the sort. It is also clear that the English, in charging us with insincerity on the Slavery question, *are guilty of the grossest insincerity themselves.*

In proof of the first assertion, let us look at the superficial facts of the case. For years and years the English writers attack us on account of Slavery. And be it remembered, it was not merely the professed anti-Slavery papers which did this. The Tory Press, which had been pro-Slavery during the discussion about West-Indian emancipation, was just as loud in its invectives; nay, paradoxically enough, the very journals which attacked American Abolitionists inveighed fiercely against American Slavery. Thus, the London *Times* was never carried away by the Uncle Tom mania; it never petted Mrs. STOWE, or any other American anti-Slavery man or woman; yet at times, and in its own way, it abused us for tolerating Slavery as roundly as any organ of any party.

When at length the North begins to emancipate itself from Southern control, the English Press, without exception, cheer and encourage it in its efforts. LINCOLN'S election is hailed with applause. The first open efforts of the Secessionists are derided.

The die is cast. Secession becomes a fixed fact. The *Times*, and all the semi-official papers, veer directly round. The slaveholders, formerly stigmatized as barbarous ruffians, are now the trans-Atlantic representatives of the English race, gallant aristocrats defending their freedom against a mob. The North, formerly praised as the seat of intelligence and civilization, is transformed into the scum of Europe fighting for conquest. The negro, once such an object of sympathy, is quietly shelved. After backing and filling for some six months, the Tory Press follows the Ministerial; so do the other weeklies, the monthlies and quarterlies, and a majority of the leading public men. Even politicians of the strongest anti-Slavery antecedents, like Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, take that English substitute for the stump, the dinner table, against us.

Now, when we look for the cause of this, any man who has made European politics his study at home, or, being abroad, has known merely so much of them as one cannot help knowing, from daily perusal of the French and English papers, sees fast enough that since 1849 (to go no further back) England has had quite enough to do in Europe and Asia, without going out of her way to meddle with America. It was a physical and moral impossibility that she could be carrying on a gigantic conspiracy against us. But our masses, having only a rough general knowledge of foreign affairs, and not unnaturally somewhat exaggerating the space which we occupy in the world's eye, do not appreciate the complications which rendered such a conspiracy impossible. They only look at the sudden right-about-face movement of the English Press and public, which is most readily accounted for on the conspiracy theory.

In searching for the real cause of this "interesting phenomenon" and "political mystery," as you very justly call it, we shall see the correctness of my second assertion, that the English are insincere when they accuse us of insincerity.

The Anti-Slavery feelings of Englishmen were not hypocritical, but it is now manifest that they were *less deep* than the outside world, or they themselves supposed. The cost of freeing the West Indian slaves was really but a flea-bite to such a nation, and considered as *the purchase-money of a character for principle and philanthropy*, it was probably the best investment that a nation ever made. Apart from this, Slavery was not a practical matter. (Where it might have been, as in the case of Slave-grown Cotton, it was prudently let alone.) Declarations against it was the cheapest kind of philanthropy, and gave that pleasure which it always gives men to inveigh against such vices of their neighbors as are not also their own. Virtually I do not see that there was any more merit in it than in what you or I might say against BRIGHAM YOUNG'S polygamy, or the licentiousness of M. FEYDEAU'S novels, or the Neapolitan superstition about St. Januarius. Our indignation is moved by these things, and it costs us nothing to revile them.

But when our war broke out, England was caught in that sort of moral trap which frequently catches individuals, as when a man who declares he would scorn to make anything out of his country, is suddenly tempted by a fat contract; or a citizen, who, in quiet times avowed himself ready to die for his party, or his religion, finds himself, through unforeseen events, threatened with something considerably short of death but still sufficiently disagreeable. The Anti-Slavery principles of the English were unexpectedly put to a stern test. They were called upon *for the first time* to suffer for them. When their philanthropy came home to them in this shape, they found it an immense bore, and were too anxious to get rid of it. But how to get rid of it? Could they eat their own words, and lay themselves down at the feet of the slaveholding conspirators, *as these had insolently prophesied they would do?* In this perplexity, the wily rebel agents suggested that the war was not about Slavery, at all—that the North was fighting for a tariff and for dominion. John Bull eager

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 11, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

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One copy one year	$3 00
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H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We knew nothing further of affairs at Vicksburgh at the time of going to press this morning. In the absence of anything later, we give elsewhere, from the Western papers, such information regarding the conflict there as has not already been given in our brief dispatches. It appears that Gen. SHERMAN was met by an overwhelming force on Sunday. He captured the first battery or outwork of nine guns. On Monday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, he took the second battery on Walnut Hill, at the point of the bayonet. He held it forty minutes, when PRICE'S whole army charged upon and retook it. The fighting was terrible. The Fourth Iowa went into action with 752 men, and came out with 120. It was believed, at last accounts, that the enemy was evacuating Port Hudson, as boats from below could be seen busily engaged in front of Vicksburgh.

Late dispatches from Murfreesboro report that immediately after receiving his wound in the battle at Murfreesboro' Gen. BRECKINRIDGE left for the South, in company with his wife. Wounded rebel officers in our custody estimate their own loss in the several engagements at 12,000 to 15,000 men, with great slaughter of leading officers.

The recent Morgan raid into Kentucky seems to have been but a ruse to cover other important advances of the rebels, and to conceal the real weakness of their force left in the vicinity of East Tennessee—a ruse which was quickly discovered, and has now resulted in a great advantage to the Union arms. Not a guerrilla is left in the State. The pursuit of MORGAN has been spirited, although no battle has been fought since he left the vicinity of Springfield. MORGAN has been compelled in the rapidity of his flight to abandon his wagons, caissons, and some of his prisoners. The fifty-six guerrillas who were captured in the vicinity of Danville, were members of MORGAN'S band and are now in prison at Louisville. We have full confirmation of the announcement that our forces are again in possession of Cumberland Gap, that important key to East Tennessee, and that the Kentucky Cavalry is still pursuing the rebel MORGAN.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that another expedition is already in East Tennessee. We have reason to believe, that with the retreat of BRAGG to Chattanooga, the entire State will be free from rebel dominion.

The statement that Gen. GRANT lost $5,000,000 worth of supplies at Holly Springs is manifestly a gross exaggeration. If his army numbered 50,000 men, 1,500,000 rations, a supply of thirty days, at 15 cents per ration (a liberal estimate) would cost but $225,000 or $250,000 including transportation. Five million dollars' worth would be ten months supply. Rations for forty days is all he could have been likely to accumulate, and a large proportion of these were probably at other points so that he could not have lost more than $330,000 worth. It is not possible that sufficient cotton was destroyed to make up the amount to $5,000,000.

The rebels had a report in Richmond, on the 8th inst, that Gen. SUMNER'S Grand Division had left Aquia Creek on transports for the South, but a dispatch from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac states that there is no truth in the report.

By the steamship *Marion*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 2d inst., inclusive. The news is of no special importance. The Capitol at Baton Rouge was burned on the night of the 30th ult., the cause of the fire being unknown. Seventy thousand dollars damage was done. A rebel report has reached New-Orleans that the National forces there have bombarded the city—the provocation being a shot fired by some one at some of our forces on shore. Not much damage appears to have been done, however. Our correspondent at New-Orleans has obtained information that the rebel army in the Southwest is in the most pitiable condition. They have only some 64,000 men scattered through Mississippi, ranging from 17 to 60 years of age. They are armed in the most miscellaneous manner—some with nothing but pikes. They have about 22,000 men at Port Hudson and in the neighborhood, some 12,000 of them scattered among the plantations, and at least eight thousand disabled in the hospitals. It is likely that, in the absence of any demonstration from below, some of the Port Hudson force has been sent up to Vicksburgh, and joined PEMBERTON in time to assist in the repulse of Gen. SHERMAN.

We have a rumor by way of Charlotte, N. C., that HINDMAN, the rebel General commanding in Arkansas, has executed ten National officers in retaliation for the execution of ten guerrillas by Gen. MCNEIL, of Missouri. We regard the story as improbable.

Gen. DIX has informed the War Department that on Wednesday night a party of National cavalry and infantry, sent out by Gen. KEYES from Yorktown, landed at West Point, proceeded to White House, destroyed the depôt and rolling stock of the railroad there, burned a steamer and several sloops, boats and barges, loaded with grain, secured a large number of animals and eight hundred wagons, and returned on Friday morning, having sustained no loss whatever.

Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. DIX'S Staff, we learn from Fortress Monroe, has succeeded in effecting exchanges with the rebels which will restore about twenty thousand of our paroled officers and men to the service.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

In the Assembly, the forty-eighth ballot for Speaker was reached without result.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Jura* passed Cape Race yesterday, with advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 1st inst., and Londonderry on the 2d. The workingmen of Manchester had held a meeting to express their sympathy with the North, at which an address to President LINCOLN, congratulating him on his course, was adopted. It is announced that the English revenue accounts show an increase during the year of £2,392,000. The London *Times* argues from this increase that Cotton is *not* King, and that it would be far better for England to keep all her cotton operatives on public pensions until they are absorbed in other trades, than to vary one point in her National policy. Additional French troops are imperatively called for in Mexico, to the extent of ten thousand men. Cotton had a downward tendency in the Liverpool market, owing to the stock being largely in excess of the estimates. Breadstuffs were steady and unchanged. Provisions were very dull. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92⅝ for money.

The New-Jersey Legislature is to meet at Trenton on Tuesday noon, and as both Houses are largely Democratic an organization will doubtless be effected promptly. Gov. PARKER will not be inaugurated until Jan. 20.

There were coined at the mint, in Philadelphia, during December, five million four hundred and thirty thousand cents, and yet the cry is for more. A year ago there was quite an outcry against the Government because it issued the nickels so plentifully; now people cannot get enough of them, although it is well understood that they are not by any means worth their nominal value.

Breadstuff, were depressed and lower on Saturday. Cotton was quiet, as were also Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Seeds, Spices, Laths, Coal and Naval Stores. Rio Coffee was actively sought after. A good demand prevailed for Hay, Hides, Manila Hemp, Tallow, Whisky, Pork, Lard, and Bacon. Petroleum was heavy and lower. The freight market was less active with 553 vessels of all classes in port.

Confessions of Jeff. Davis—Failure of his Plans.

The rebels have a chastened spirit at last, and freely acknowledge that some things are impossible to their arms. It is a good sign. The greatest enemy of wisdom is conceit. And the greatest enemy of loyalty has been conceit—conceit on the part of the Southrons of their military prowess, which they deemed invincible. They believed that the rest of the nation stood in awe of Southern chivalry. They did not think the largest "Yankee army" that could ever be drawn together, would stand five minutes in battle-front before a division of rampant Southern Hotspurs, all of whom were of the "half-horse, half-alligator" type. They never expected to fight a battle on Southern soil, but confidently predicted to us and to all the world that they would wage their war in Northern States, forage on Northern farms, and sack Northern cities.

The war came and they have not fulfilled their boasts. Why? Let JEFF. DAVIS himself answer. The Confederate leader made a speech to the Mississippi Legislature on the 26th ult., which we published yesterday, and on the foregoing subject he is thus quoted:

> "He alluded briefly to his desire to transfer the war upon Northern soil, but the failure to do this proceeded not from a want of inclination, but of power."

That is explicit and honest. It is crushingly truthful. Whatever other matters are dull to the vision of DAVIS, his perception of the hard facts of war is keen and clear. The rebels have tried often, and tried hard, to gain a foothold in the Free States; but have everywhere and always signally failed. Failing to gain any part of Pennsylvania, Ohio or Indiana, as on successive occasions they attempted, they have aimed to hold the Border Slave States at least in their grasp. PRICE tried with some success in Missouri; but finally failed, and was driven out. POLK and BUCKNER made the attempt in Kentucky; but fled without a battle. FLOYD and WISE repeated the experiment in West Virginia; but left no sign of rebel power there. LEE used the mightiest force he could command to take and hold Maryland; but was allowed to tabernacle little over a fortnight on her loyal soil. VAN DORN repeated PRICE'S experiment in Missouri, with not as good resuls. BRAGG put forth a stupendous effort in Kentucky; but tarried not so long as POLK and BUCKNER. LORING repeated the Wise and Floyd programme in West Virginia, with no better result. No one has been found in the East mad enough to repeat LEE'S attempt on Maryland.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is for once truthful. But the man is not politic. He has confessed more than he intended. The failure to invade the North, he says, "proceeds not from want of inclination, but of power." Historic exactness will add to the record, not from want of *effort*, but of power! But the world has a right to demand of Mr. DAVIS, if he does not "transfer the war to Northern soil," why he allows the North to "transfer the war to Southern soil?" Why does he not expel BANKS from New-Orleans, GRANT from Mississippi, ROSECRANS from Tennessee, HERRON from Arkansas, SAXTON from South Carolina, FOSTER from North Carolina, and BURNSIDE from Virginia? The Union armies conquer and crush the South, and trample its institutions out of existence, They deprive "Confederate citizens" of their liberty and property. It is the duty of the rebel Government to protect the people who have given it allegiance. If it cannot do so, it is not a government at all, in the estimation of public law. If it tries and fails, it loses the essential character of government to its own people. It is not a government, but a sham, and should resign its pretensions, and allow the people to seek protection where it may be had.

If Mr. DAVIS had the will but not the power to bring the war to Northern soil, the world will know that he has far greater need to keep it from his own soil, to protect and preserve the territory, the wealth and the population that he claims as his own. That he does not do so, is confession of a lack of power, and is evidence of the worthlessness of his claim to head a government deserving the support of its own people, or the consideration of other nations. It is not a government that can be "recognized."

AN UNLUCKY REBEL GENERAL.—The braggart BRAGG has been one of the most unlucky Generals in the rebel service. His first station was in Western Florida, at Pensacola, where he made several efforts to take Fort Pickens, but all his operations and efforts there ended in our capturing Pensacola and the fortifications he had erected with such vast labor. From Florida he moved his army Northward, and for the last year he has been campaigning in the Southwest, with almost invariably bad success. On the Cumberland he was driven back, at Shiloh he was badly beaten, and in East Tennessee he did nothing. When, three or four months ago, he marched at the head of a great army into Northern Kentucky, and from the Capital of the State issued his high-sounding Proclamation to the People of the Northwest, it was only that he might fight a useless fight at Perryville, wheel round again with his force to the South, and travel back with a disorganized army into Tennessee. From the Eastern part of the latter State he moved to its centre, and took up a position at Murfreesboro, from whence he announced his purpose first to capture Nashville, and then follow up his assured victory by planting his flag on the banks of the Ohio. He remained stationary at Murfreesboro for over two months, when ROSECRANS, weary of waiting for his assault, marched out and gave him battle in his chosen position, with results now known to all the world. It is a wonder, after such a record of disaster, that JEFF. DAVIS don't break BRAGG. Bragg is *not* a good dog.

Stopping the Slavery Agitation.

Gov. SEYMOUR'S grand remedy for sectionalism is, that the North and South should not only respect each other, but speak respectfully of each other. He acknowledges at the same time that "the subject of the controversy" in which the hard words which have led to all our present wars were spoken, was Slavery; and that out of this controversy arose all that mutual contempt, and that disregard for the constituted authorities, which he alleges to have been the direct cause of the civil war. And it is clear, from the general tenor of his Message, that his idea of a perfect, indissoluble Union is one in which nothing shall be said at the North which shall hurt the feelings of people at the South, and *vice versa*. In this he but expresses the sentiments of the greater portion of the Democratic Party. With them no picture of national happiness and prosperity is complete in which there is any writing, or preaching, or talking against Slavery, or in which Slavery is ever mentioned except in praise. The South, they say, is on this subject extremely sensitive. Its people are excitable, and will not submit to these attacks on their social organization. So if we wish to preserve the Union, there must be an end to them.

Now, it may or may not be expedient, or wise, or Christian, for people at the North to denounce Slavery at the South; but unless those who prescribe silence on this subject as an essential condition of Union and harmony, are able to point out in what constitutional way silence can be imposed on the Anti-Slavery orators and writers here, all that they say on this subject is so much empty declamation. If Slavery had always remained a strictly State institution, the denunciations of it here would have been considered as harmless at the South as our denunciations of oligarchy in England, or of despotism in France. What gave them all their point and offensiveness was the fact that, by somebody or other—we will not say whom—Slavery was made a National institution, and had National support and protection claimed for it. This made it at once a proper subject for the citizens of *all* the States to discuss, and, moreover, it gave weight to what they said, because it made it possible for their votes to damage it or help it. If this had not been the case; if Slavery had been content to remain within those limits in which no one doubted or disputed its constitutionality, though many persons at the North would have preached against it, their lucubrations would have produced as little effect as lucubrations upon any other abstract question. No political party could ever have been formed by them, and no political agitation about Slavery could ever have been inaugurated. As soon as it was made a matter of National concern, the people of Maine had as good a right, though not so strong a motive, to say their say about it, as the people of Mississippi; and we know the result.

This is not a time to indulge in pleasant delusions. "We must," as Gov. SEYMOUR says, "grapple with the great questions of the day; we must confront the dangers of our position." So it is but right that those who talk to us of a restored Union, in which the South shall have its peculiar institution nurtured, spread in unoccupied territory, and protected there by the National Government, (for this is "the Union as it was,") should tell us by what means they propose to prevent Anti-Slavery people at the North from saying things about it, which shall be disagreeable and even irritating to Southerners. The nature, the effects, and the history of Slavery are necessarily points for consideration, in all debates upon the propriety of fostering or extending the system, so that if in our restored Union, Southern rights are to be interpreted in the sense in which the Democratic Party at the North has always interpreted them, how are we to prevent the Greeleys and Beechers and Garrisons and Phillipses from shaking their red rags before the Southern bull once more, and from rousing the North into another fit of philanthropic indignation? We cannot tell them to be silent because the matter does not concern them. It does concern them. Whatever the National Congress legislates upon, or the National Courts give judgment upon, concerns and ought to concern every voter from Maine to California. We cannot disperse their meetings by force, or suppress their newspapers, or establish a censorship, with authority to strike out all Anti-Slavery articles, or shut up Anti-Slavery agitators in Fort Lafayette. All this would be unconstitutional, or, in short, "martial law." We all know what Gov. SEYMOUR and his friends think of anything of that sort.

The fact is, and it is a fact to which it is useless as well as criminal to shut our eyes—if it be true that Northern denunciations of Slavery have had a large share in bringing about Southern secession, all plans for the restoration of the Union which do not propose to settle the relations of the National Government to Slavery, in a manner satisfactory to the Northern conscience as well as to Northern common sense, are like houses built of cards. There is no instance on record of a whole people's consenting to stop talking upon a subject on which they felt strongly and thought much, in obedience to mere political expediency; and those who look for any such exercise of self-restraint on the part of the Yankees, and actually make its probability an element in serious political calculations, may be patriots, but they are not statesmen.

Effect of the War on the South.

We have been reminded lately of the description which RUSSELL sent to the London *Times* of his visit to the trenches and encampments of the South Carolinians before Fort Sumter. We recollect it as presenting a very rose-colored view of not only the pomp and circumstance, but of the comfort and even the luxury of "glorious war." The picture of those high-mettled scions of Southern chivalry, whose main occupation appeared to be popping champagne corks and manufacturing claret punch, was enough to set even the dull imagination of John Bull on fire. But how terribly changed all that has been in two years. Now any account of the condition of the rebel soldiers is only a statement of raggedness and filth, and brings up only visions of things "both common and unclean"—and instead of the foaming beakers of champagne and the cool draughts of claret, which were then apparently the "steady drink" of the rebel private soldiers, we have from the Richmond papers the melancholy statement that apple brandy, at $20 a gallon, is now the best and cheapest liquor in that market, while "the vilest whisky, which, before the war, a gentleman would not give to his negroes, is now eagerly sought after and bought at from $25 to $30 a gallon." What a terrible state of destitution these statements exhibit. It is enough to excite the sympathy of all the liquor-dealers in the world.

How little those Charleston youths, who went forth to fire upon their country's flag as lightly as they would have gone to lynch some unprotected stranger, charged with being an "Abolitionist," thought of what they were doing. How little they knew of the abyss of want and woe, of terror and suffering which they were entering on, and into which they were dragging those around them. How little did even those Southern leaders, who plumed themselves upon their political sagacity and statesmanship, and who yet laughed that dreadful laugh at the news of the President's call to arms, appreciate what was before them. How must their hearts now sink within them sometimes, when they look back over the bloody months of the past two years and see that, in spite of all their efforts, and all their self-glorification, those whom they have so hated and despised are still pressing them closer and closer, as the Italian captive was closed upon by the Iron Tomb.

The war, says JEFF. DAVIS, in his recent speech at Jackson, Miss., "has assumed more gigantic proportions than I had calculated upon;" and again he says the length of it "had somewhat exceeded his expectations." What wonder, then, if the rebel chief is driven to make such admissions, as he sees the gathering hosts of Union defenders pouring victorously down upon him, and gives vent to his bitterness by denouncing us as "the offscouring of the earth," and that the lesser lights in the rebel pandemonium vie with each other in cursing and foul words directed against us, as if they were Billingsgate fishwomen.

But our purpose is not to be in the least affected by foul words nor by ferocious threats. The authority of the Government must be established, and the foul fiend of secession driven out of this land forever, even though the troubles yet to come should utterly drive from memory those that are past; even though apple brandy should sell in Richmond for $40 a gallon instead of $20. Not that we rejoice over the woes of the rebellious States, or desire to see them suffer; but for the sake of our country and our posterity, this thing must be fought through now. Let any other end be arrived at than the utter overthrow of the rebellion, and we enter upon long years, and may be ages, of war and disturbance and heavy burdens, of immense standing armies and powerful navies. The rebels understand this. DAVIS, in the same speech, urges his people to establish a permanent military power, because, after the present war should be ended, they must keep up "a military establishment of such a character as to give them (us) a wholesome fear of precipitating a war." And he is blind who does not know that if the country is divided, for every soldier kept by one section there must be a soldier maintained by the other. The burdens of this war are heavy, but there is some prospect of their coming to an end if we are successful. If we give up, we take upon ourselves a task as unending as to roll the stone of Sisyphus.

EAST AND WEST.—We think that the men and the newspapers who are trying to stir up a spirit of animosity between the West and the East, had better cease their labors. Those journals in the Western cities, and in this City, who are beginning to make attacks upon New-England, and threatening to expel it from the Union, and those journals in New-England who are replying feelingly to these assaults, would do well to mutually ground arms, lest these stray shots lead to skirmishes, and end in close quarters and a general hullaballoo. There is and can be no geographical quarrel in this country. The present war is not a struggle between two points of the compass, North and South, but, as we are often enough told, between the principles of aristocracy and slavery on the one hand, and democracy and freedom on the other. There is and can be no such contest of fundamental political principles between the Free States of the East and those of the West. Nevertheless much bad blood may be stirred up between any two sections or any two or more States by bad and designing men playing upon popular prejudices; and the peace, happiness and permanent unity of the country may thus be constantly threatened. There are no two sections, nor two States, nor two villages, nor hardly two men in the land, but could make up plausible grounds of dissatisfaction or quarrel, or battle, with each other. But the beauty of our political system is that it furnishes means of removing all just causes of dissatisfaction, and adjusting peacefully all quarrels. The charges in the present case seem to be, on the one hand, in general, that New-England is fanatical; and, on the other, that the assailants of New-England are something worse even than that. Both charges may be perfectly true, and yet so long as the constitutional rights of each section and every State are respected, we do not see why they should not live together forever on terms of amity and in political fraternity. So let the bickerings be stopped, we would like to say, before they are begun.

Cession of the Ionian Islands to Greece —English Politics in the East.

The Ionian Islanders have at last apparently carried their point, as England has offered to turn them over to Greece, with the consent of the other great Powers. For many years past they have been in a condition of discontent, not far removed from rebellion; and during Sir HENRY WARD'S Administration, twelve years ago, there was an actual outbreak, which was repressed with great severity. Since then they have confined themselves to paper hostilities. At the opening of every session of the Legislature, an address was presented to the Governor, informing him of the desire of the people to be annexed to Greece, and he as regularly replied that their prayer would not be granted; and they then, refusing to do any further business, were regularly prorogued or dissolved. Mr. GLADSTONE was sent out as a Commissioner or pacificator, soon after the publication of his pamphlet on the Neapolitan prisons, and it was supposed that his well-known philhellenism would give weight to his counsels. It did nothing of the kind. He was met by the stereotyped request for emancipation from British control, and as he had no authority to negotiate on this basis, he came home a sadder and wiser man, having accomplished nothing. Since then Ionian politics have been marked by a monotony for which there is no parallel in the annals of discontent. The islands suffered greatly from the want of all legislation. Everything which depended on parliamentary action fell into decay very soon, and there appeared to be no help for it, as the Parliament would not legislate unless notice were taken of its petitions, and the Executive invariably sent them back unnoticed.

What made the contest the more singular was that the malcontents had no material grievance to complain of. They had a Constitution, a yearly elected Legislature; they voted their own taxes, enjoyed trial by jury, managed their own municipal affairs, and, in fact, possessed all the privileges of British subjects, while totally exempt from a large number of their burdens. But they were not a nation. Their protectors were foreigners in race and language and religion. The army and navy which protected them was a foreign force, and the flag under which they traded was a foreign flag, and these things have in our days become intolerable grievances, though fifty years ago no statesman in Europe would have considered them worthy of a minute's attention. The Kingdom of Greece, weak, poor, distracted and badly governed, without roads or police, army or navy, without a flag that commanded respect in any part of the world, was at their doors, and, powerless and contemptible as it was, all the Ionians sought was to share its fate by becoming part of it. Its people were their countrymen, and this was enough. And it must be confessed that the mere fact that it has thus helped to keep alive the feeling of brotherhood among the scattered members of the Greek family in the Archipelago, as well as on the main land, would alone suffice to justify its creation. There is no people in the Levant possessed of the same vitality, energy and animated by the same hopes as they are. And the decrepid little monarchy on the Morea, if it did not illustrate the Greek name, at least furnished a centre or rallying point to Greek feeling.

There is little doubt, however, that the Ionians would not have obtained so speedy a realization of their hopes, if the changes which have taken place in European politics had not rendered England's persistence in retaining them a piece of outrageous inconsistence. In the first place, the complete abrogation of the treaties of 1815, as far as regarded Switzerland, wrought by the Swiss themselves in 1830 and in 1847, and as regarded Italy, wrought by the French Emperor, deprived what remained of them of all pretensions to sanctity. It would be absurd to maintain that they had any greater force in Corfu than at Florence and Berne. In the second place, the strong ground taken by the English Cabinet on the Italian question, and the lofty morality which they brought to bear upon the French occupation of Rome, lost nearly all its effect, while Europe was ringing with the lamentations of the Ionians. The griefs of the Romans were painfully like them. They both wanted national unity, and would be content with nothing less, and what was all fudge at Corfu could hardly be legitimate aspiration in Turin. To all this must be added the fact that there has sprung up, within the last few years, a school of politicians of whom Professor GOLDWIN SMITH, of Oxford, and JOHN MILL, may be said to be the chiefs, who are preaching, with great success, the propriety of giving up all colonies and dependencies, as sources of expense and danger, and concentrating all the issues of the nation in the British islands. This is a theory which is offensive to national pride, but which is supported with so much vigor and ability, that it is daily gaining ground, and has exercised considerable influence on this Ionian question.

OUR WAR EXPENDITURES AND NATIONAL INCOME.—The value of the taxable property in New-York is officially stated at $571,967,345. This magnificent accumulation of wealth, which constitutes the glory of the third City in the world, is said to be about equal in value to one year's net profits of the loyal States, after paying the cost of the war. This estimate is approximately correct. There is no fear that our people, when possessed of such prodigious resources, will be unable to raise among themselves, without foreign aid, all the funds necessary for the suppression of the rebellion. The ordinary amount of capital continually produced and continually seeking employment, will more than suffice for the supply of the National wants. The census returns show that the real and personal property of the loyal States, which in 1850 was five thousand millions of dollars, had in 1860 accumulated to twelve thousand millions. At this ratio of yearly growth, the loyal States would be gaining one thousand and fifty millions of dollars a year, after paying for the subsistence of the people, and deducting the loss of productive laborers for the army. The rest of our exuberant productive forces—our steam engines, our multiplying machinery, our labor-saving inventions, our fertile land—are as busily employed as ever in the work of enriching the nation. The aggregate products this year will probably be not less, but greater, than in 1860.

Now, the whole loss entailed by the war is measured by what we have to pay to carry it on. This outlay is at present one million and a quarter a day, or four hundred and sixty millions a year. Hence, as our yearly profits are one thousand and fifty millions, and our expenses four hundred and sixty millions, we are accumulating, notwithstanding our National troubles, no less than five hundred and ninety millions of dollars per annum. We repeat, then, that if this view of the case be correct—if we are adding every year to our National wealth a prodigious mass of capital equal to that of the whole City of New-York—there is no room for any doubt as to the stability of our National credit. For the credit of a people, like that of an individual, virtually depends on ability to pay.

Were the expenditure of this country, like that of the rebel States at present, or that of France toward the close of the last century—greatly in excess of its net income—the burden might possibly for a time be borne, though with reluctance and difficulty. But since, as has been shown, our total expenses fail to eat up one-half of our income, and since so vast a surplus is annually poured into the swelling tide of our national wealth, it is very evident that the energetic prosecution of the war will not encroach on our capital, check the prosperity of the country, or seriously derange the operations of its commerce and trade.

To support the National credit and secure a continuance of our internal prosperity, Congress will no doubt have the wisdom and firmness to develop, with an enlightened and circumspect regard to the public good, that fiscal policy to which our industrial interests have been so much indebted during the past year. The inauguration of this policy has conferred on the country the benefit of a uniform, reliable and highly popular National currency. It has relieved the pressure of the public burdens, and diffused so wholesome a stimulus through every department of our great internal industry, that after paying the whole outlay incident to the war, our available stores of national wealth are not only unimpaired, but are augmenting by a larger annual per centage, than has been averaged in any European country, except Great Britain, during the past half century.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The first attempt to establish telegraphic communication between Europe and America was not entirely a failure. If, owing to the defective construction of the cable, and other causes, the undertaking could not be carried out, its feasibility and importance were nevertheless demonstrated. More than three hundred messages had been transmitted over the wires, during the brief period of their operation; and by some of these, interesting political intelligence was communicated, large sums of money were saved, the fears of merchants and ship-owners, touching the fate of vessels and cargoes, were set at rest, and the anxiety of individuals and families for friends at sea allayed.

These results have emboldened the Ocean Telegraph Company to make another effort, under happier auspices, to accomplish the enterprise; and a meeting of the shareholders has been recently held in London, at which it was determined to raise for the purpose £600,000 additional capital, by the issue of £5 preferential shares, bearing interest at eight per cent. As soon as this sum has been subscribed, a Committee of eminent scientific gentlemen will decide on the nature of the cable to be used, and which is to be manufactured by the experienced firm of GLASS & ELLIOT, who, to evince how confident they are of success, have offered to advance £25,000 of the new capital, to superintend themselves the laying of the cable, and to surrender it in working order to the Company.

The second attempt to carry out this magnificent project will probably be made ere the close of the present year, and from the advantages attending it, will probably prove successful. One of the principal causes of the first failure was the rocky bed on which the cable was laid in the vicinity of Ireland and Newfoundland. But this source of disaster has been obviated. At the request of the Directors, a fresh survey has been undertaken, by British vessels of war, of the ocean off the coasts of these islands, and, in both cases, submarine highways have been unexpectedly discovered, where the new cable may repose on a soft and oozy bottom, free from disturbance. With a perfect cable,

thon, and a secure oceanic bed to rest it on, what danger of failure can there be? And when once the cable is laid, and in successful operation, the speculation is sure to turn out not less profitable than glorious. There are 150,000 miles of telegraph in the Eastern Hemisphere, and 40,000 miles of it in our Western World, which can only intercommunicate through the Transatlantic line, and hence that line will have a virtual monopoly of business intercourse between America and Europe and Asia. But this is far from being the sole advantage which the Atlantic Telegraph Company will enjoy. By virtue of the agency of our enterprising countryman, Mr. FIELD, a bonus of 40 per cent. is to be allowed it by the New-York and Newfoundland Company, for all matter transmitted from Europe which shall be sent over their line; while the United States Government is still willing to sustain it to the same extent as will that of Great Britain; and, as it is not very likely that the British Government will suffer itself to be outdone in liberality by the American, the Atlantic Telegraph Company is pretty sure to have the support and patronage of both. Every circumstance, in fact, will tend to promote the success and prosperity of this second experiment, for the consummation of which the nations of two hemispheres are anxiously awaiting,

The great objection in this matter is, that both ends of the telegraph cable will be on British territory, which would be a vast advantage to that Power in case of war with our country. No treaties that can now be made would be sufficient to bind the British Government to deny themselves its exclusive use in event of hostilities.

THE ARMY IN THE CITY.—On walking up Broadway one of these Winter afternoons, one would imagine there were enough United States soldiers in the City to overthrow and overrun the whole rebel Confederacy. Officers and soldiers swarm on every square, and in every shop. It is very easy to believe the statement made in the Senate on Wednesday last, by WILSON, of Massachusetts, that there are now *seven thousand eight hundred officers absent* from the army, with or without leave, and 411 have deserted from the front. Those in the City are of course mostly from the Army of the Potomac; and we do not wonder that they prefer the City to the camp—the saloons, theatres and family firesides to the tents and huts along Aquia Creek and the Rappahannock. The Metropolis is a very nice place to loaf in; and when the army is doing nothing, the men doubtless can't see but what they might as well enjoy themselves. They seem all to have got their pay, too, along with their leave of absence.

We suppose the presence of this fine army in our City indicates the absence of immediate operations in Virginia, and perhaps that BURNSIDE's Army has at last gone into winter quarters. It will be the Western campaign that will be most actively pushed during the Winter months. If BLUNT and his army of giants hew their way down to Little Rock—if BANKS moves on to Galveston and clears the Red River country—if SHERMAN and FARRAGUT open the Mississippi—if GRANT pushes down to Jackson—if ROSECRANS marches to Chattanooga and CARTER to KNOXVILLE—our glorious Western army will be enabled to take a rest during the Spring months, while our Eastern army will give the *coup de grace* to JEFF. DAVIS and his hordes now huddled around Fredericksburgh. Our Potomac army has done immense work during the last six months, and if it has been decided that they are simply to hold the rebel army at Fredericksburgh during the Winter, and keep themselves in readiness to take advantage of any auspicious opening, it cannot be said that they will not be performing a highly useful function, and doing a great deal toward breaking down the so-called Confederate Government.

PILLOW'S CASE AGAIN.—It has been announced in the Southern news that JEFF. DAVIS, on his late Western tour, gave the immortal Gen. PILLOW a military command, and that he is now again in the field under Gen. BRAGG. This military peacock has been in disgrace ever since the night of his shameful and sneaking flight from Fort Donelson, for which he was severely censured by JEFF. DAVIS, and reduced to a private station. Since then he has been, like Cain, a fugitive and a vagabond. His plantation in Tennessee is within our lines, and all his niggers have ran away. His other property at Helena, Ark., is in a still worse condition, for his cotton there has been confiscated, and his negroes were put to excellent Union service in throwing up earthworks for the defence of their old home against his assaults. All that he can now claim as his own are the fuss and feathers which have so long furnished a subject of laughter to all who ever saw him display them.

It is hard to say whether PILLOW deserves most distinction for his operations in Mexico or Memphis. In the former country he constructed breastworks with the ditch on the wrong side, while at Memphis his cotton-bale street-fortifications made the locomotion of the citizens impossible, and his earthworks on the esplanade will long furnish a subject of wonder to the curious traveler. The only sharp and sensible thing he ever did was in saving his skin at Donelson; but in saving his skin he lost his sword and his command; so that it is difficult to say whether it was a lucky thing for him, after all. If JEFF. DAVIS would now put PILLOW to the best possible use, we would advise the great rebel to set him to work digging the "last ditch." It will soon be needed in the Southwest.

The City Government of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Friday, Jan. 9.

The Select and Common Councils for the present year met and organized to-day. They passed an ordinance, making a levy and appropriation of $72,000 to pay the interest for the year 1863 on the whole of the Compromise Railroad Bonds of 1862. Many of the bondholders have accepted the compromise, and it is expected that the whole amount will be arranged during the year. In view of this fact the Councils have provided for the payment of the interest upon the whole amount of Compromise Bonds.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Further Exchange of Prisoners Effected.

Twenty Thousand of Our Paroled Men Returned to Duty.

A Successful Expedition from Yorktown.

A Raid Upon West Point and White House.

A Large Amount of Rebel Property Captured and Destroyed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 9.

Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. DIX'S Staff, has just returned from City Point, having accomplished the following exchanges. The number of prisoners exchanged on each side is about equal.

These exchanges will restore to immediate service about 20,000 of our paroled men.

First—All the officers and men who were delivered at City Point from the 11th November, 1862, to January 1, 1863.

Second—All officers and men captured at Harper's Ferry.

Third—All the officers and men paroled at Winchester, Nov. 15 and 26, 1862, and Dec. 1, 1862.

Fourth—All officers and men paroled by Col. IMBODEN, C. S. A., Nov. 9, 1862.

Fifth—All officers and men paroled at Goldsboro, N. C., May 22, 1862, and delivered at Washington, N. C.

Sixth—All captures in Missouri, Arkansas, New-Mexico, Texas, Arizona and Louisiana, up to Jan. 1, 1863, are duly exchanged.

Seventh—All captures in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida, up to Dec. 10, 1862, are duly exchanged.

Eighth—All captures on the sea and Gulf coasts and waters flowing into the same, up to Dec. 10, 1862, are duly exchanged.

Col. LUDLOW says, it is highly probable that the Confederate Government will rescind their order retaining United States officers, and also that citizen prisoners will soon be released.

The expedition which went out from Yorktown last Wednesday has returned, having been highly successful. The expedition was in charge of Major HALL, and consisted of Companies B, D, E, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and H and F, Sixth New-York Cavalry, and several Companies of Infantry.

They were taken from Yorktown on the *Thomas A. Morgan*, and landed at West Point; from thence they marched to the White House, where they captured a rebel baggage-train, and also took a large quantity of contraband goods, (some $50,000 worth,) found in possession of one JIM BROWN, of Baltimore, who is now a prisoner on board the United States gunboat *Makaska*. BROWN stated that he had taken these goods from Baltimore, through Wilmington, Del., Seaford, through Accomac, across the Bay and up the Rappahannock.

THOMAS FITCHETT, lighthouse keeper at Smith Island, was arrested yesterday, he being detected in chartering a vessel (as is alleged) for the purpose of running the blockade.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The following was received at headquarters, to-day:

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 9.

To Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

A party of cavalry and infantry was sent out from Yorktown by Maj.-Gen. KEYES, and landed at West Point night before last. They returned this morning with a large number of animals and eight hundred wagons. They destroyed the dépôt and rolling stock at the White House, burned a steamer, and several sloops, boats and barges laden with grain, and sustained no loss whatever. (Signed,)

JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

REBEL RETALIATION.

Rumored Execution of Ten National Officers by Hindman.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 9.

The *Daily Bulletin* of Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 5, says:

"The papers of this morning publish a report that Gen. HINDMAN has executed ten Yankee officers, in retaliation for the McNeil butchery."

A Card from Hon. Ben. Wood.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will permit me to call your attention to the following sentence in your Washington correspondence of this day's TIMES:

"MESSRS. KERRIGAN and WOOD found themselves ridiculous, and retired in confusion upon their supports from Kentucky and Ohio."

I will not allude to the general intemperate tenor of the letter, but will simply state that at the time and upon the occasion represented, I was *absent* from the House, *absent* from Washington, and, suffering from severe illness, on my way to New-York City.

I cannot give you better evidence that your correspondent has been guilty of willful and malicious misrepresentation in regard to me. It is not his *first* error in that respect, and, as I cannot believe that you encourage him in calumny, I am in hopes that you will see that it be the *last*.

Yours, respectfully,

B. WOOD.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Sailed steamship *St. Louis* with eighty passengers and $580,000 in treasure for England and $300,000 for New-York.

Also, sailed ship *Franklin* for Manila.

The merchandise in excess here and to arrive, consists of pork, beef, candles, lard, nails, olive-oil, coal-oil, rice, ale, porter, liquors, cordials, cordage, metals, tobacco, yeast-powders, crockery, cheese, gunpowder, hops, matches, sheet-irons, boots, shoes, case goods, dried-apples, and currants.

The treasure receipts in San Francisco the past year were: From the Washoe, $6,000,000; from Oregon and Washington, $3,000,400; from British Columbia, $1,500,000; from other foreign countries, $1,000,000, and from California, $36,000,000; making a total of $40,000,000.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 9.

The balloting in the Legislature for United States Senator presents no new feature.

A letter from Mr. GLOVER, received in the House to-day, takes strong grounds in favor of the President's Proclamation.

Mr. STRACHAN'S bill, disfranchising the rebels, was warmly discussed, but no action was taken.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

PROPOSED REFORM IN THE ARMY.

It is known that the President has prepared a list of appointments of Major and Brigadier-Generals, which he will send to the Senate as soon as his powers to do so are guaranteed by legal amendments. Senator WILSON, on the other hand, proposed to *consolidate* the regiments in the service, weeding out the worthless officers and giving coherency and compactness to the whole. This latter proceeding—wise and desirable in every respect—will rid the service of a large number of worthless General officers, as well as those of lower rank, and will render entirely unnecessary any enlargement of the number now authorized by law. Should this be done it will only be necessary for the President to fill the vacancies thus created.

It is to be hoped that this Congress will see the importance of promoting to the utmost the efficiency of the army, and at the least cost, and, by some such action before its demise, add another to the many wise measures which adorn its history.

THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

The report of the United States Military Academy gives a favorable view of its condition. Its officers are: Col. A. H. BOWMAN and 41 others—37 on the Academic Staff and 4 on the Military. Of these officers, 27 were appointed from the Academy; 13 were born in New-York and 6 in Pennsylvania. The number of cadets appointed in 1861 was 200; of these, 21 were sons of farmers or planters, 13 sons of mechanics, 25 sons of lawyers or judges, 22 sons of merchants, 5 sons of hotel-keepers, 10 sons of physicians, 24 from the army and navy, 7 sons of clergymen, 7 sons of civil or State officers; miscellaneous, 42, and 18 whose parents have no occupations. The appointments of 1862 were 218, divided among farmers or planters, 33: mechanics, 8; judges or lawyers, 35; merchants, 24; hotel-keepers, 4; physicians, 13; army and navy, 25; clergymen, 8; civil officers, 11; miscellaneous, 39; of no profession, 18. There were, in 1861, 182 appointees in moderate circumstances and 31 orphans. In 1862, 123 in moderate and 77 in unknown circumstances, and 34 orphans.

SUSPICIOUS INDIFFERENCE.

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, while riding in a street-car the other day, was asked by a fellow passenger whether the Senate had yet adjourned for the day. He replied, "I do not know; I take very little interest in the proceedings of the Senate since it has became so completely abolitionized."

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Commissioner DOLE has received a letter from Mr. WILLIAM A. BURLEIGH, agent for the Yancton Indians, in which the following paragraph occurs:

"I have to inform you that the eight captives of whom I wrote on a former occasion, are now at my house. One of the females is confined to her bed from the terrible abuses she was compelled to submit to while in the hands of the Indians; while two of the little girls, one of whom is seven and the other nine years old, can scarcely walk from the brutal treatment inflicted upon them by the Indians, who violated their persons so long as their frail natures could endure it; and this, too, while suffering from the effects of gun-shot wounds received at the time of their capture."

The agent also states that through spies and scouts, it has been ascertained that not less than 6,000 hostile Indian warriors are congregated along the Missouri above Fort Pierre, and that they are preparing for a grand onslaught on the frontier settlements in the Spring. The Indians still retain a number of prisoners, captured in Minnesota during the late massacres there.

An expedition, under command of Gen. COOK, was being organized against the Indians on the Upper Missouri, at the date of the letter, (29th December,) and by this time has probably started.

Several murders have recently been perpetrated upon white settlers along the frontiers.

A WORKING BRIGADIER.

Gen. CASEY is making an effort to purge his division of the incapable and unworthy officers, of which it contains its share. Military examinations are continually being made into the fitness of those against whom complaint is made, and several, including one Colonel, have already been recommended for dismissal. Could the *weeding* process be successfully carried out, one great cause of the recognized demoralization of the army would at once cease to exist.

NEGROES ON POLICE DUTY.

A number of contrabands have been detailed for police duty in several of the hospitals here, and are found to discharge the duties devolved in a very acceptable manner.

THE STAFFORD PROJECTILE.

Capt. DAHLGREN speaks very cautiously in regard to the ability of the Stafford Projectile in destroying iron-clad ships. While the projectile undoubtedly penetrates a formidable casing at short range, Capt. DAHLGREN believes that the most efficacious shot will be that which shatters and tears off the iron plates by breaking their bolts.

SORGHUM WINE.

The Agricultural Department has received specimens of wine manufactured out of the sorghum sugar-cane. The specimens, which were made two years ago, in smell and flavor closely resemble pure Madeira wine. The wine was manufactured by Rev. A. MYERS, of Springfield, Ohio, who, during the past year, has made three hundred barrels. It is manufactured from the drippings of boiled juice, ladled out with the skimmings, which is otherwise lost, and its actual cost is less than that of Western whisky when corn is cheap.

EFFECTS OF THE REBELLION IN LOWER MARYLAND.

Since the commencement of the war over one-fourth of the slaves in the lower counties of Maryland have escaped from their masters to Pennsylvania and the adjoining States. The remaining three-fourths have so deteriorated in value that the total loss to Maryland in this species of "property" alone will equal nearly three-fourths its value before the rebellion commenced.

COL. M'MILLAN.

The friends of Col. MCMILLAN, of the Twenty-first Indiana Volunteers, are urging his appointment as a brigadier. He is highly recommended by Gen. BUTLER for the position, and it is more than probable that he will be appointed by the President. By his gallantry, he has fairly earned the star, which is more than a great many have done who wear it.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

The number of patients in the different general hospitals in the United States is about 61,000. In the hospitals here there are about 14,000.

PLANTS FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Agricultural Department has received a large box of plants and cuttings from the Royal Agricultural Society of Australia, for propagation or distribution.

COMMANDERS OF OUR IRON-CLADS.

In selecting officers to command our iron-clad vessels, the Navy Department has been careful in picking out the best material in the navy. The following famous names figure in the list:

Officer.	Native of	Vessel.
John L. Worden	New-York	Montauk.
Percival Drayton	South Carolina	Passaic.
John Rodgers	Maryland	Weehawken.
A. G. Rhind	New-York	Keokuk.
Stephen C. Rowan	Ireland	Roanoke.
John Downes	Massachusetts	Nahant.
Thomas Turner	Virginia	New Ironsides.
D. Ammen	Ohio	Patapsco.
Geo. W. Rodgers	New-York	Catskill.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS CONCERNING BOOKS AND BUNDLES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1863.

Many Postmasters persist in sending through the mails packages of clothing, books, &c., charging thereon only one cent an ounce for postage. This is a palpable violation of the law and regulations with which every Postmaster should be familiar. The packages are held for the legal postage at the distributing offices or office of delivery, accumulating to such an extent as to be greatly annoying to those officers, and, in a large majority of cases, never reach the parties addressed, thus causing a loss to the parties sending.

The law and regulations clearly define what is mailable matter, and prescribe what amount of postage is to be charged thereon, and further provides that all other matter, or thing, if sent by mail, is subject to letter postage. To prevent further loss to parties interested, and the improper interruption of business at the large offices, all Postmasters are required to make themselves fully acquainted with the laws and regulations relating to the postal service; and the mailing of packages hereafter of the character referred to, by any Postmaster, without the proper postage being prepaid by postage stamps, will be considered good cause for removal.

(Signed,) ALEX. W. RANDALL, First Ass't. P. M. Gen.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, Col. SHRIVER was again examined principally in reference to the movements and orders of Gen. MCDOWELL on the 27th, 28th and 29th of August, tracing up and explaining all his conduct on those days.

ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.—1. By direction of the President, Assistant Surgeon G. E. PATTEE, U. S. Volunteers, is dropped from the rolls of the army, for absence without leave, to take effect Oct. 14, 1862.

2. By direction of the President, Additional Paymaster ISRAEL TOWNSEND is hereby discharged the service on account of incapacity and misconduct; and being illiterate, inefficient, and unfit for active duty in the field.

3. By direction of the President, Surgeon THOMAS SIM, United States Volunteers, is dismissed the service for disobedience of orders.

4. So much of "General Orders" No. 195, of Nov. 24, 1862, as dismisses Col. JOSEPH W. BELL, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, is, by direction of the President, hereby revoked.

5. So much of "General Orders" No. 195, of Nov. 24, 1862, as dismisses Capt. DAVID F. FOLEY, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the report of Lieut. Col. E. HALL, the Regimental Commander, is, by direction of the President, hereby revoked, the said Capt. FOLEY having having been previously honorably discharged on tender of his resignation.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjut.-Gen.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

An Address by General Porter in His Own Defence.

Interesting Review of His Services in the Army

Strong Indorsements From Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

On the assembling of the PORTER Court-Martial this morning Mr. EAMES, one of General PORTER'S counsel, read an elaborate review of the evidence on both sides, drawing conclusions in favor of the accused. He was followed on the same side by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON.

The following is Gen. PORTER'S personal defence:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—My defence is now concluded: Before, however, I deliver it into your hands I hope to be indulged in some remarks more exclusively personal. To speak of one's self in terms of commendation is always unpleasant and is generally against the laws of good taste—but there are occasions when it becomes unavoidable.

The sensibility which it then wounds must bear the infliction, because a higher sensibility demands the sacrifice.

When a soldier's honor is impeached, when his loyalty is assailed, when cowardice is even insinuated against him, and when the safety of his country is said to have been purposely and causelessly hazarded by him, in the indulgence of some low, pretty, contemptible motive, it cannot be expected that he is to be restrained by the delicacy which belongs to the ordinary intercourse between gentlemen.

If his past life gives the lie to the charge; if it at all exhibits conduct totally inconsistent with its truth; if it speaks a nature that would revolt even at the thought of the crime; if it evinces a long and perilous course of duty, and an ardent and ever enduring love of country—a constant zeal for the honor of its flag and an unerring devotion to its service; if in the present crisis of its history, from the first moment that unhallowed ambition started on its career of treason, he has given himself with sleepless vigilance, and amidst countless hazards, to do what he could to put down this foul rebellion and reinstate the authority of the Government; if until the unfortunate Virginia campaign, of last Summer, his services were approved by the public, by his brothers in arms, and signally acknowledged by the President; if these facts are true of myself, then I may be well excused for proudly invoking them as an answer to the false and groundless imputations upon my duty and my honor as a citizen and a soldier.

What has been my history? First I served—then being a mere youth—in the Mexican war, throughout the resplendent campaign of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, and was actively engaged in the several battles of Vera Cruz, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the City of Mexico. I entered on that service as brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, and was breveted Captain for distinguished services in the battle of Molino del Rey, and as Major for like service in the battle at the City of Mexico.

Second—In February, 1861, I was ordered by the then Secretary of War, Mr. Holt, your Judge-Advocate, to proceed to Texas for the purpose of withdrawing as many of the troops of the United States as I could from that State, and thereby counteracting as far as possible the effect of the then recent, unexampled and base treachery of Gen. Twiggs. Amidst great difficulties and much personal peril, I succeeded in rescuing seven companies, in all five hundred men, and in posting two of them at Tortugas, two at Key West, and taking three to New-York. The whole duty was performed to the perfect satisfaction of the Department.

Third—In May, 1861, I was commissioned as Colonel in the regular army, and in August a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and afterward served through out the Peninsular campaigns under Maj.-Gen. McClellan; at the siege of Yorktown he constituted me director of the siege; in the battle of Hanover Court-House I commanded a corps, now the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, including all the regulars. In the battle of Gaines Mill, my command being about 27,000, I lost, in killed, wounded and missing, nine thousand men, a fact which tells the severity of the conflict. In the battle of Malvern Hill, a site selected by myself the day before the fearful and last struggle, with my own corps, which was joined by the commands of Sumner, Heintzelman and Couch, each of whom engaged in the fight, or cheerfully rendered me every assistance in their power, amounting in the aggregate to some eighteen thousand men. Through the skill and gallantry of my officers and the indomitable bravery of my troops, I succeeded in repulsing, and with slaughter unexampled in any modern battle, long-continued, desperate and most gallant assaults of from thirty to forty thousand of the enemy—evidently as brave soldiers as ever trod the battle-field.

For my services at Hanover Court-House I received the recommendations of my chief for Brevet of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and the like recommendation for services at Gaines' Mills, the brevet of Major-General in the Regular Army; this recommendation is dated the 9th of July, 1862, and is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, July 9, 1862.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The energy, ability and good conduct displayed throughout the eventful period of this campaign, though which we have passed, by Brig.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, deserves the marked notice of the Executive and the nation. From the very commencement, his unwearied assiduity in his various duties, the intelligent and efficacious assistance which he has rendered me under all circumstances, his skillful management of his command, on the march, in the siege, or on the field of battle, and his chivalric and soldierly bearing under fire, have combined to render him conspicuous among the many faithful and gallant spirits of this army. I respectfully, therefore, recommend that Brig.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter receive the brevet of Brigadier-General in the regular army for the battle of Hanover Court-house, May 27, and the brevet of Major-General in the regular army for the battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding.

Postcript.—If there was another grade to add, I would ask it for the battle of Malvern Hill. The latter eclipses in its result any other engagement in the campaign, and too much credit cannot be given to Gen. Porter for his skill and gallantry on that occasion. If there be any vacancy among the General Officers in the Regular Army I ask one for him. I saw myself the disposition he made of his men, and the gallantry he displayed. I do not speak from hearsay, but from personal observation. Would that the country had more General Officers like him.

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN,

A True Copy. Major-General Commanding.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Jan. 9, 1862.

Prior to the receipt by the Honorable Secretary of War of this letter, I had, unsolicited, been promoted by the President a Major General of Volunteers and a Brevet Brigadier-General in the Regular army.

May I not confidently refer to this testimonial as of itself a confutation of the calumnies with which reckless ignorance or interested malice have for months endeavored to fill the public ear.

Traitor to my country! When did treason so endeavor to maintain the authority of the Government?

Traitor to my country! Indifferent to the honor of its flag! Gratifying a supposed personal dislike, regardless of the safety and reputation of the men intrusted to my command, and who had followed me, and apparently with even increased confidence, through a terrific ordeal—through the fire of battles unparalleled in fierceness, fury and mortality.

Life—what is it to the soldier who is false to his flag and country? Life—what will be its value to the soldier with a flag dishonored, a country lost? May God avert such a calamity.

Who would wish to survive to witness the flag of his country trailed in the dust, its reputation and its power broken, the people separated into fragments, their fraternal affections converted into bitter hate, and the cause of constitutional freedom itself for ages if not forever extinguished?

If the charge had not assumed the solemn form that has been given to it, it would be received everywhere where my whole conduct is known, as ludicrous, false, or the creation of a morbid or distempered brain.

Without assuming to myself a purer patriotism than animates the soldiers of the Union, I say fearlessly that none, no, not one, loves our Union with a stronger, holier love than I do.

There is nothing in the future, as there has been nothing in the past, that I could not and would not gladly do to achieve the victory over its enemies, and to bind up all the wounds under which it now bleeds.

As far as one arm, and the aspirations of one heart may be exerted to avert so dire a calamity, mine will be used to the last moment of my life.

I live now, amid whatever discouragements surround us and through the gloom which they cause, cheered only by the anticipation that all will yet be well; that the Union will emerge from its present danger even stronger than ever, for the trials through which it is passing; that it will be ours once more to be proud that we are a strong and united people, and to glory in the thought that our country shall again serve to light the world by the effulgence of its example. Our country must become what it was but recently—a monument of past renown and a pledge of future glory—and so continue until Time's last echo shall have ceased to sound.

Judge-Advocate Hall, at the conclusion of Gen. Porter's speech, which was listened to with the deepest attention, said that he would not present any written reply to the arguments of the defence, for the reason that he did not wish longer to detain the Generals composing the Court from their duties in the field. He, therefore, hoped that the Court would arrive at a speedy conclusion on the case as it had been presented.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Inquiry into the Qualification of Medical Officers—The Medical Department to be thoroughly Sifted—Incompetents to be Discharged.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 182.—Pursuant to paragraph I., of General Orders, No. 35, of the War Department, and at the request of the Medical Director of this Department, a Board of Medical Officers is hereby appointed, to examine into the professional qualifications, physical ability, and moral character of such medical officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, in this Department as the Medical Director may designate to appear before it.

Detail for the Board.—Surgeons J. B. BLANEY, A. E. STOCKER, and Assistant-Surgeon D. L. HUNTINGTON.

The Board will assemble at such times and places as the Medical Director may deem advisable.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.

WM. BARSTOW, Captain and A. D. C.

Dr. GILBERT, Medical Director.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 28, 1862.

SIR: Special Order, No. 182, from Headquarters Department Virginia, constitutes Surgeon J. V. Z. BLANEY, U. S. V.; Surgeon A. S. STOCKER, U. S. V., and Assistant Surgeon D. L. HUNTINGTON, U. S. A., a Board to examine into the professional qualifications, physical ability and moral character of such medical officers as the Medical Director may designate to appear before it.

While many are discharging their responsible duties in a creditable manner, a few have obtained positions in the army without the proper qualifications. The well-merited reputation of the efficient ought not to be compromised by the incompetent. The welfare of the sick and wounded and the best interests of the service demand that all such should promptly be removed. The Board will shortly be convened, and you are directed to forward to this office, without delay, the names not only of such medical officers in your division as are incompetent, but those concerning whose abilities there exists a reasonable doubt.

R. H. GILBERT, Surgeon and Medical Director.

To Surgeon D. W. HAND, Medical Director, PECK'S Division, Suffolk, Va.

The Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Jan. 9.

The election of United States Senators did not take place to-day. The Democratic caucus nominees are J. A. HENDRICKS and DAVID TURPE.

No business was transacted in the Senate for want of a quorum, the Republicans bolting. The House refused to hear the Governor's Message without a joint Convention of both Houses. It refers principally to State affairs; indorses the Emancipation Proclamation as a necessary war measure, and says the people of the North must not be deluded with the idea that compromise is possible, or abandon its efforts to suppress the rebellion. The State has furnished over one hundred and two thousand volunteers during the war.

Arrival of the Steamship Nova Scotian at Portland.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool and Londonderry, arrived here at 1¼ o'clock this afternoon. News anticipated.

Purser NEWLANDS reports: Passed, Dec. 29, in lat. 54° 32', lon. 19° 10', steamship *North American*, bound east.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The newspaper bag for the Associated Press per the *Nova Scotian*, will be forwarded by Adams Express messenger, this evening, and reach New-York to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

The Maine Legislature.

PORTLAND, Friday, Jan. 9.

A special to the Press from Augusta, states that the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Adjutant-General and seven Executive Councilors, nominated by the Republicans, were elected to-day.

Tuesday next is assigned for the election of United States Senator. It is supposed that Mr. MORRILL will be reëlected.

A bill was passed by both Houses legalizing the suspension of specie payment until Jan. 15, 1864.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed for Liverpool at 6¾ this evening, having been detained for the mails from Canada.

The *Anglo-Saxon* takes out fifty-three passengers, and $26,000 in specie.

Rebel Attack on a Construction Train.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Jan. 9.

DICK MCCOUN attacked a construction train at Antioch, nine miles from Chattanooga, on the railroad. He destroyed a locomotive, two cars and the Mill Creek bridge, and captured the bridge builders and paroled them. No resistance was offered.

Marine Disasters.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 9.

The ship *Annie Laurie*, from New-York for Liverpool, has put in here leaky, and will undergo repairs.

The crew of the schooner *Friendship*, from Boston for Maine, have been rescued off the wreck, and have arrived at Barrington, N. S.

The Delaware United States Senatorship.

DOVER, Del., Friday, Jan. 9.

Mr. BAYARD was reëlected United States Senator from this State to-day. The vote stood as follows: for Mr. BAYARD, 19; for Mr BRADFORD, 10.

Arrival of the Africa at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 10.

The steamship *Africa*, from Halifax, is signaled, and will arrive up to port about 1 o'clock.

The Illinois United States Senatorship.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 10.

At the Democratic Legislative caucus at Springfield, last night, Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON was nominated for United States Senator.

Weather Reports—Jan. 10.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 30°; wind light, southeast—clear.

MONTREAL, C. E.—At 7 A. M., thermometer, 23°; barometer, 30° 17'; wind southwest—cloudy, prospect of snow.

TRUSSES.—DR. RIGGS' "Hard-Rubber Multipedal Truss" invites the most searching criticism. The instrument and a "Varicocele Truss" may be seen at Dr. RIGGS' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

No Holiday Gift Compares with the Craig Microscope. It magnifies 10,000 times: it is so simple that a child may use it; is an endless source of amusement and instruction to young and old; cost but $2. Twelve beautiful mounted objects, $1 50; Microscope sent postage paid for $2 25; with six objects, $3, by HENRY CRAIG, 180 Centre-st., (third floor,) New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Retailed in Broadway, by L. Althoff, 633; Fowler & Wells, 308; McFarland 957, corner of 23d-st.; Low, 823.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES,
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS,— No. 513 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

50,000 Pairs Ladies' and Gents' Skates.—Skate straps with Fogg's Lever Buckle. Also, the American parlor or floor skate. At wholesale. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st., and No. 68 Kilby-st., Boston.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Psychological Lectures and Experiments.—Messrs. BRITTAN & FISKE will commence their Lectures and wonderful Experiments, at Clinton Hall, TO-MORROW EVENING.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

SMITH—MERMIER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Father FRANCOLI, assisted by Rev. Father CASSELLO, JUAN HENRIQUEZ SMITH, of Cuba, to ULTIMA A. MERMIER, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BALMER.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 10, at his residence, No. 111 West 18th-st., of inflammation of the lungs, THOMAS BALMER, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

NIEBUHR.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 10, HELEN C. NIEBUHR, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, Fraley C. Niebuhr, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Gates-av., near Classon, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 17.—Jan. 10, 1863.
21, 45, 30, 41, 28, 33, 42, 12, 40, 57, 56, 48.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 18.—Jan. 10, 1863.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT on eighth page.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
We are now prepared to fill orders of United States Revenue Stamps, of all kinds, at the following rates:
$100 and over, 4 per cent. discount.
$50 to $100, 3 per cent. discount.
Under $50, par.
Discount in stamps.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 2 Wall-st

BE WISE TO-DAY!—'TIS MADNESS TO neglect a cough or cold. Consumption may follow and though Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY cures the latter disease, yet the former disappears at once under its influence.

☞ Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
formerly No. 11 W. 13th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHYSIOGNOMY, ORSIGNS OF CHARACTER; PHYSIOLOGY, and the Bodily Functions—PHRENOLOGY, or the Brain and Nervous System; PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul; ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, with Instructions, in the Choice of Pursuits, Personal Improvement, etc., are some of the topics elucidated in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND

MESSAGES OF THE GOVERNORS.

ILLINOIS.

The Message of Gov. YATES, of Illinois, is very long, and discusses many measures of general interest. The total real and personal wealth of the State is estimated at $1,000,000,000—the census of 1860 having placed it at $871,860,282. In population, Illinois has increased from the rank of seventh State in 1850, to a fourth in 1860, being then 1,711,951. In railroads, it is really the first, though nominally the second State in the Union, having now 3,000 miles, against 95 miles ten years since. The cost of these roads was $104,944 561. They delivered in 1862 at Chicago 70,000,000 bushels of grain, more than 900,000 hogs and over 170,000 head of beef cattle.

The Governor urges the transcendent importance of reopening the Mississippi, advises the completion of the geological survey of the State, and the immediate adoption of measures to accomplish the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, as a military measure. The relations between the State and the Illinois Central Railroad are sketched, and it is stated that a suit is now pending to recover the State installments of the 7 per cent proceeds, due December, 1861, and June, 1862.

The bank note circulation of the State at the outbreak of the rebellion was over $12,000,000, on a basis of securities which have since fallen greatly in value. The Auditor has promptly required the banks to make up all deficiencies by depreciation, and on failure to do so has placed the bank in liquidation and sold its assets. The circulation of existing banks is believed to be well secured, but further legislation is recommended in regard to the custody of bonds, and great care in future for the regulation and security of the circulation.

The total debt of the State is $12,337,381 37. The revenue for two years ending Nov. 30, 1862, was $1,775,239 87. Ordinary and contingent expenses in same period, $864,007 04. Special appropriations, $531,271 83. Total, including $5,263 81 for redemption of warrants, $1,400,542 68, leaving in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1862, $374,697 19. Dec. 1, 1860, the Treasury was empty. The interest fund received during the two years covered by the reports of the Auditor and Treasurer is $1,153,419 36. Add $259,424 90 on hand Dec. 1, and $286,292 15 transferred from the Revenue fund for payment of interest on the public debt, and the aggregate is $1,690,-134 41. The interest accruing on the funded debt of the State has been paid, and amounts to $1,338,-153 41, and $360,983 remains in the Treasury. Of this, $334,911 97 will be wanted for interest due Jan. 1, 1863, and a further sum of $410.164 92 will be required for interest due July 1, 1863. Receipts, at present rates of taxation, will fall short of the required amount, and since prompt payment by the Illinois Central cannot be depended on, the Governor recommends a higher rate of taxation, and is of the opinion that not less than three mills on the dollar of valuation will be sufficient. Taxes should be made payable in the National currency, payment in coin being at present impossible.

The Legislature at its special session appropriated $3 550,000 as a war fund. Bonds to the amount of $2.0.0,000 have been issued, and sold for $1,767,395. The total receipts, including $1,841,129 08 reimbursed by the United States on war account, have been.....$3,610,796 59

Auditor's warrants on this fund..... 3,595,695 26

Leaving now in the Treasury..... $15,101 33

Amount of warrants yet outstanding $313,016 52, to meet which $779,998 are due from the United States. Although the Legislature undoubtedly intended to increase the State debt to the amount of its war appropriation, yet from the bonds sold a State debt to the United States of $1,146,551 has been liquidated, and the whole cost of the war to the State, outside of the general tax, up to this time is less than half a million dollars.

The Governor states that during the year 1861, fifty regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry and one of artillery were mustered into service. The whole number of three-years' infantry regiments is 118, besides six under first call and six under three-months' call of May, 1862. Fourteen cavalry regiments and two artillery make the Illinois total 146. The State quota under the draft, amounting to 52,296, was all raised for three years, and without extension of time. Two more regiments of cavalry are organizing, four more batteries have been sent, and three more are preparing. The grand total of men from Illinois is 135,000. The Governor highly compliments their efficiency and valor.

No less than three columns are occupied by the Governor in a discussion of the rebellion. His faith in its ultimate suppression is, the Governor says, as strong as it ever was, for now he believes that the true policy has been adopted in the Emancipation Proclamation. The idea of a separation between the West and the East is most vigorously combatted. In conclusion, Gov. YATES says:

"I can think of no peace worth having, short of crushing out the rebellion and the complete restoration of the authority of the Government. The only way to honorable and permanent peace is through war—desolating, exterminating war. We must move on the enemy's works. We must move forward with tremendous energy, with accumulated thousands or men, and the most terrible enginery of war. This will be the shortest road to peace, and be accompanied by the least cost of life and treasure in the end.

If our brave boys shall fall in the field, we must bury the dead, take care of and bring home the sick and wounded, and send fresh battalions to fill up the broken ranks and deal out death, destruction and desolation to the rebels. We might talk of compromise if it affected us alone, but it would affect our children and our children's children in all the years of the future. The interests to be effected are far reaching and universal as humanity, and lasting as the generations of mankind. I have never had my faith in the perpetual Union of these States to falter. I believe this infernal rebellion can be, ought to be, and will be subdued. The land may be left a howling waste, desolated by the bloody footsteps of war, from Delaware Bay to the Gulf, but our territory shall remain unmutilated—the country shall be one, and it shall be free in all its broad boundaries, from Maine to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean.

In any event, may we be able to act a worthy part in the trying scenes through which we are passing; and should the star of our destiny sink to rise no more, may we feel for ourselves and may history preserve our record before heaven and earth, and hand down the testimony to our children, that we have done all, periled and endured all, to perpetuate the priceless heritage of liberty and Union, unimpaired to our posterity."

OHIO.

The message of Gov. TOD, of Ohio, is commendably brief. The military statistics of the document have already been given by telegraph. Gov. TOD recommends that in anticipation of another draft, some measures should be taken by the Legislature to prevent interference by evil-disposed persons. He says:

"It is not necessary to discuss the question presented by this rebellion with the people of Ohio; they have, with great unanimity, determined that, cost what it may in time, treasure or life, the Union of the States, as handed down to us by our fathers, shall be preserved unimpaired, and this handed down to our children. They will not for one moment concede that there can be any cause sufficient to justify a State, or any number of States, in withdrawing from the Union. Admit, if you please, that the authorities of the Federal Government, for the time being, were to attempt to interfere with the domestic institutions of either Ohio or South Carolina, to the extent, even, of introducing Slavery into the former or excluding it from the latter; this would not give it the slightest pretext for the one thus attempted to be interfered with, to take up arms against the Government. The Federal Constitution itself expressly protects the State thus interfered with, from injury. Long before any such attempt could be executed, the people, in whose hands all power is placed, would, through the peaceable, quiet mode pointed out by the Constitution, hurl the authors of such attempt from power, and thus rescue the injured State. But no such attempt has been made, or thought of, by the National troops now in power; and this the authors and leaders of the rebellion well know. President LINCOLN has, again and again, in the most solemn manner, assured the people that it was his determination, so far as lay in his power, to preserve, inviolate, all the rights of the several States. The Federal Congress, the several State Legislatures of the loyal States, and the people of said States, in their political assemblies, have all, again and again, made the same pledges to the people of the South. It was not, therefore, either the fear or the belief that their State rights were about to be interfered with, that induced them to take up arms against the Government. Mad ambition, and disappointment in not obtaining place and power, on the part of a few wicked men, was the sole cause, and all other causes alleged by these leaders are simply to deceive their blind followers.

To bring these wicked men to the punishment they deserve, and thereby restore harmony, law and order throughout our common country, the people of Ohio desire to do their full share of duty, and, to that end, will bear any burden that may be imposed upon them.

DELAWARE.

Gov. BURTON'S Message opens with the discussion of National affairs. He thinks that the results of the enforcement of the Emancipation policy would be ruinous to Delaware. Colonization, he asserts, is a scheme "as wild and visionary as Abolitionism itself, and as impracticable as it is old." He adds:

"To purchase all the slaves in the country, amounting to nearly four millions, according to the census of 1860, with natural increase, no doubt, much exceeding that number now, at the very low average of three hundred dollars each, the sum fixed by the emancipation act of the District of Columbia, and which is below their average value, would amount to the enormous sum of twelve hundred millions of dollars, which may be added at least five hundred millions more for the expense of colonization, thus burdening the country a debt and tax to the amount of at least seventeen hundred millions of dollars to free the negroes, in addition to the already enormous and rapidly increasing debt fixed upon us by exigencies of the war, under which the country is now reeling from utter inability to pay the now existing and rapidly accumulating interest, which the Government can bear without insolvency and improvident increase thereof by debts incurred by the emancipation of the negroes. The proposition fairly stated is to deprive the country of about twelve hundred millions of dollars of laboring property, and to substitute therefor a debt of seventeen hundred millions, bearing interest.

Besides the objections which I have already mentioned, such a policy would produce a radical change and indeed break up our social system; and, independent of every other consideration, the utter want of constitutional power in the Government, either to proclaim the emancipation of the slaves in any form or by any means whatever, or to appropriate the public money for the purchase of them, constitutes an insurmountable barrier to the whole scheme, if the Constitution is longer to be regarded and upheld.

The Governor then calls attention to the arbitrary arrests which have been made by authority of the War Department, and to "the unlawful and unprecedented interference on the part of the General Government with our peaceful and law-abiding citizens in the constitutional and rightful exercise of their elective franchise by the introduction into the State of a large number of United States troops on the day immediately preceding the day of the late general election, amounting, as nearly as can be ascertained, to about 3,000, consisting of artillery, infantry and cavalry, accompanied by Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, and by him distributed and stationed on the day of election at all the polls in Kent and Sussex Counties, except two, and at some of the polls in Newcastle County," &c. Regarding this the Governor says:

"To say that these troops were sent here to keep the peace and preserve order, is no sufficient justification or excuse for their introduction in our midst, for they had no right to be here for such a purpose. The laws of the State of Delaware have ever proved amply sufficient for the preservation of the peace and protection of our citizens against any aggressions in the exercise of their elective franchise, and there were no reasons to apprehend any breach of the peace or disturbances of any sort at the late election, more than might have been entertained at any previous ones, nor could any such apprehensions or fears have existed in the minds of any intelligent person. The citizens of Delaware are a peaceful, orderly and law-abiding people, and the laws of the State are quite sufficiently stringent for all the purposes of their protection not only from assault and other breaches of the peace, but for ample protection in the exercise and full enjoyment of their elective franchise. It was not therefore only an infringement upon the rights of our citizens to thrust in their midst on the day of the election and at the polls a portion of the United States army, but it was a slander upon the character of the State and our citizens to say that any necessity existed for their introduction among us."

These grievances he says are of no trifling character, and he recommends the passage of a law to prevent such interferences hereafter. The Governor calls attention to the Home Guards organization in a condemnatory manner, and closes with the discussion of local topics.

PERSONAL.

—The New-Orleans *Picayune* commences an editorial on the change of military administration in that city as follows:

"The course of Maj.-Gen. Banks and his subordinates is eliciting the approbation of our citizens. It is conceded to be honorable and liberal. People begin to breathe more freely. A marked contrast is felt. The houses and other property of many of our citizens have been restored to them. The military authorities, when they require premises for any purpose, hire them, instead of taking them by force under the plea of military necessity—the tyrant's plea—while some scores of our citizens, in durance vile, are to be released upon giving their parole of honor to do nothing against the Government of the United States. The order reëstablishing the freedom of the Episcopal Churches in the city gives much satisfaction, not only to the members and friends of that denomination, but to the community in general."

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American News Rooms, No. 19 Craven-street Strand, London, England, for the week ending 20th Dec., 1862:

C. A. Miner, Philadelphia; J. G. Winter, Georgia; M. Ellis, Boston; E. Forsyth, Albany; J. M. Ray, Indianapolis; F. Sturgis, New-York; S. S. Tilbury, New-York; B. Hobart, San Francisco; Judge J. W. Borden, Indiana; F. L. Hanks, New-York; J. B. Caldecott, Salem; A. S. Peabody, Boston; W. W. Corcoran, Washington; W. F. Gray, Virginia; D. Smith, Maine; A. C. Graham, New-York.

—Rhode Island must be a bad State to die in. In the City of Providence, during the last year, ninety-two persons, aged 70 years or upward died, two of whom were 98 years old; and nine of whom were 90 or upward. In Newport, thirty-nine persons over 70 years of age died during the last year, the oldest of whom was 102 years old. In Portsmouth, four persons died who had attained the ages respectively of 97, 90, 87 and 79; while in Tiverton, where only sixteen deaths occurred in the year, nine were persons over 75 years of age.

—Col. Dutton, of the Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment, has resorted to the novel expedient of sending to the Norwich *Bulletin* a list of "sneaks" in that corps. Under this designation he classifies those who voluntarily absented themselves from their respective companies on Dec. 12, to avoid crossing the Rappahannock to take part in the battle of Fredericksburgh.

—Col. J. H. Puelston, of Pennsylvania, formerly State Agent at Washington, and the minister of great good to the soldiers of the Keystone State, is visiting in this City. His resignation of the State Agency has been reluctantly accepted by Gov. Curtin.

— A daughter of Mr. Harris C. Woodruff, of Westfield, Conn., aged 16 years, was drowned while skating on Jan. 3. Three other young ladies who were with her, got into the water in their efforts to save her, and two of them when rescued were with difficulty resuscitated.

—Lieut.-Col. Garesche, who was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro, gave the difference between a month's pay received after and that received before his promotion from a Majority, for the benefit of the soldiers in hospital in Washington.

—Ex-Gov. Dutton, of Connecticut, who took strong ground against the constitutionality of the Emancipation Proclamation, has declared in favor of sustaining it to the fullest extent, now that it has been issued by President Lincoln.

Gen. BANKS has written a letter to the Rumford Literary Institute at Waltham, Mass., of which he was a member, acknowledging his obligations to it, and making its library a present of 162 valuable books.

—Mr. P. T. Barnum is delivering with great popular success his lecture on "How to Make Money," through the westen part of the State. The lecture is instructive and replete with wit and humor.

—Several of the seamstresses engaged in the Finlay Hospital, Washington, have been arrested for purloining clothing from the beds of the suffering soldiers.

—D. A. Mahony, who was an inmate of Fort Lafayette for several weeks, has resumed editorial charge of his paper, the Dubuque, Iowa, *Herald*.

—Major George C. Strong, Gen. Butler's Chief of Staff, has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Arkansians Returning to their Allegiance.

The following curious communication appears in the St. Louis *Republican*:

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Dec. 23, 1862.

COLONEL: We, the undersigned, (late officers in VAN DORN'S corps of the so-called Confederate army,) having become convinced of the wickedness and folly of this rebellion, and being actuated by pure and honest motives, and an ardent desire to see a speedy restoration of our once glorious and happy Union, have come at length, after a long journey, to present ourselves at the nearest headquarters, on our route, of some General Commanding United States forces on the frontier, respectfully requesting alike the privilege of peacefully returning to our *allegiance* and to our homes; hoping that permission will be granted us of conveying our *families North*, unmolested in person and property.

It is hoped, if not inconvenient or incompatible with your duties, that you will be graciously pleased to represent this matter to the proper officials, that it may be attended with as little delay as possible.

We were captured on the 17th September, near Iuka, Miss., and turned over for exchange at Vicksburgh on the 1st November last. During that period we became acquainted with Col. MEIXNER, commanding cavalry brigade, and Col. DUBOIS, at Corinth; Maj. BERRIL, Provost-Marshal at Cairo; also, Col. Cox and Lieut.-Col. LOGAN, of the One Hundred and First Illinois Infantry, stationed at that time in Cairo; and after conversing with these and other Federal officers, we were convinced that our position in relation to the Federal Government was erroneous and conscientiously untenable, and we deeply deplore and regret the fact that we were ever led to assume a hostile attitude against it. Then faithfully to keep sacred, in letter and spirit, the oath of allegiance when administered, is the solemn intention of

Your obedient servants, P. GRAHAM,
Major, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry.
E. T. DORTON,
First Lieutenant, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry.

To Col. D. WICKERSHAM, Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Fayetteville, Ark.

THE BLOCKADE OF MOBILE.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, on board one of the blockading fleet off Mobile, writes under dute of Dec. 25:

"About three weeks ago, the river-boat *Natchez* came down the bay and commenced driving piles across the bay in a line from the westerly side of the channel, toward Fort Gaines. These piles, about one hundred and fifty in number, are placed at intervals of from 10 to 15 feet, and in water varying from 10 to 13 feet. Many of them are very strongly driven; some not at all so, and, only a day since, one of them came floating out by the fleet, having been detached by the norther of the previous night. It was at first thought that the object of these piles was to permanently obstruct the ship channel; but it now appears that there are no piles in the channel, and their purpose is, evidently to prevent the light-draft gunboats from passing up to Fort Gaines without coming in range of the guns of Fort Morgan. There seems to be no doubt that a large portion of the river, from the forts up to the city, is obstructed in the same manner, and a prisoner taken a fortnight since, trying to run the blockade, says that we shall be no nearer taking Mobile after the capture of the forts than before.

Desertions either from the forts or the gunboats have been of late of frequent occurrence, and there are at present in the fleet eight or ten men from one or the other place. The last lot came in on Friday morning last, and consisted of four men, all petty officers from the gunboat *Morgan*. They report that they were allowed liberty on shore the day before, and improved the occasion to take an open boat, with which they made the best of their way to Sand Island. There they concealed themselves until the next afternoon, and after attracting the attention of the vessels by signals, they put off in their boat for the fleet, and were met by a boat, which conducted them to the *Aroostook*. They say that the *Morgan* has lost twenty men by desertion in the last week, and that her crew is wholly composed of English, Irish and Scotch. The *Morgan* and the *Oneto* (now called the *Florida*) each mount ten heavy guns, and there are two other vessels, each carrying four guns, within the bay. They say that the intention of sending any part of their fleet to sea has been abandoned, and that they will all stay to assist in the defence of the city. It is quite possible that they know as much, and no more; of the rebel plans of defence as men in our fleet of their rank do of our plans of attack.

A week ago a schooner loaded with cotton attempted to run the blockade early in the night, but being driven back by one of our gunboats she got ashore on the shoal outside of the fort, where she was set on fire by her crew, and abandoned. She continued to burn through the day, and at night some of the burning cotton floated out of the harbor, before the northerly wind, and was picked up by the boats of the fleet. In my next, I hope to give you the details of the capture of the forts."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrest of an Alleged Money Swindler for Passing Canceled New-Orleans Bank Bills.

AN INGENIOUS METHOD OF ALTERATION.

City Judges Chambers. Before Hon. John H. McCunn.

A most ingenious fraud in regard to New-Orleans Bank Notes, has been perpetrated by a money broker upon one of the most respectable banking firms in Wall-street, under the following peculiar circumstances. It is a shrewd swindle, and has created much talk among those who have heard of it. GEORGE D. ARTHUR & Co., of No. 34 Wall-street, are the victims. It appears by the affidavit of GEORGE H. LE HURAY, one of the firm, upon which Judge MCCUNN issued his warrant, and the party was arrested by Officer RICHARD DOUGHERTY, that on the 14th of last November, a person named JOSEPH A. LEVY, doing business in Nassau-street as a money broker, hastily went into GEORGE D. ARTHUR & Co's., and inquired what they would give for the notes of the Bank of New-Orleans. Mr. LE HURAY said they would give 90 per cent for them. LEVY thereupon produced five $100 bills of the Bank of New-Orleans, and said he would take 90 cents. Mr. LE HURAY took them, and after giving them a careful examination, said he did not feel quite satisfied that they were all right. LEVY said there could be no doubt about the bills; that he knew the source they came from, and that they were good. Mr. LE HURAY, not knowing anything positively against the bills, and believing the representations of LEVY to be true, thereupon paid LEVY $450 cash for them. ARTHUR & Co. then sold them to Mr. H. F. MILLER, with the firm of P. C. & WM. B. BAKER, of this City, who are in the New-Orleans trade, and as Mr. MILLER was about to proceed to New-Orleans, ARTHUR & Co. received 95 cents on the dollar for the bills. Upon MILLER'S arrival in New-Orleans, he discovered that the bills were entirely worthless, being the old notes of the Bank of New-Orleans, which had long since been canceled, and deposited with the State Auditor at Baton Rouge. The Bank having its securities filed with the Auditor, upon which their circulation depends, is compelled, in taking these securities up, to cancel their bills, which is done by cross-cutting them on each of their corners and across their faces, by what is called a canceling hammer, used by banks for this purpose. They are thus effectually destroyed for the purpose of circulation, and become then the vouchers of the State Auditor for the protection of his department and the bank that its securities have been canceled. The notes thus being in the Auditor's office, were stolen from it when our army took possession of Baton Rouge, and the manner the bills were afterward prepared and patched up by those who got possession of them, for circulation, is most curious and skilfully ingenious. Pieces of the most delicate imaginable tissue paper had been pasted over the backs of them, and the edges of the cross cut carefully brought together and so admirably united that the keenest eye, unless probably that of an expert's, could not detect the crosscuts upon the faces of the bills, and most any one would be deceived by them, until by constant circulation and handling, the tissue paper becomes worn out and breaks over the cuts, permitting the edges to turn up. Even then a person used only to ordinarily handling money would take them without suspicion. It is not known what amount of these notes were taken from the Auditor's office, but it is supposed to be a very large quantity, and sent North, as speculators going to New-Orleans would readily buy them, if such a firm as ARTHUR & Co. could be deceived by them. As soon as ARTHUR & Co. were informed of the fraud, they immediately redeemed the notes here, and caused the arrest of LEVY, who was brought before Judge MCCUNN, where the matter is still pending. It is to be hoped that not many of these bills have yet been offered here as they are a most dangerous fraud. It appears that the Bank of New-Orleans some time since cautioned the public against them, but it is quite probable that but few have seen the notice, especially brokers and Southern dealers. The following is the notice published in the New-Orleans *Bee*:

NOTICE.

BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3, 1862.

The public is hereby cautioned against receiving some of the old notes of this Bank, registered and countersigned by the Auditor, canceled by this Bank, and returned in January last to Baton Rouge, as one of the said notes has been presented at the counter of this Bank, and payment refused. The notes can be easily recognized; they are cross-cut with a hammer used in canceling the checks.

MORTIMER BELLY, Cashier.

Suicide of an Officer of the United States Navy.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner WILDEY, upon the body of JOHN A. MORRIS, late Quartermaster in the United States Navy. We gave an account of the manner of his death, and such further facts as could then be learned about the deceased, in the evening edition of the TIMES yesterday. The inquest, however developed some further facts in regard to the unfortunate victim. It appears that on Tuesday last, MORRIS applied at a boarding-house, No. 9 Bayard-street, for lodgings. He gave his name as JOHN A. MORRIS, and stated that he wished to engage a room there for a few days. A room was shown him, with which he expressed himself satisfied, and his baggage was accordingly taken to the apartment. He had little to say to any one in the house, and passed in and out very noiselessly; indeed he behaved himself in such a manner that during the short time he was there all in the establishment were induced to regard him as a sober and respectable gentleman. On Thursday it was observed that he did not go out, as he had previously been in the habit of doing, and the landlady sent her daughter, toward evening, to see if the gentleman wanted anything. The girl shortly returned with the report that his room had a very strange appearance, and that there were balls and powder scattered on the table and floor. The mother then went up, and found MORRIS lying on his face across the bed, entirely lifeless—his cold and stiffened limbs indicating that he had been dead some hours.

Dr. BOUTON, Deputy Coroner, who made the *post-mortem* examination, testified that death was the result of a pistol shot wound in the head, and an empty pistol, which was firmly clutched in his right hand when his body was discovered, showed most conclusively that death was produced by his own act. The testimony of persons in the house was, that at about 8 o'clock the previous evening the report of a pistol was heard, and the rigidity of the muscles, and the condition of the remains, when they were found, all went to convince the jury that deceased had lain there dead on his bed for about twenty hours.

The case is a very remarkable one, and there was very little found among his effects which is calculated to clear up the mystery, and nothing which explains the cause of his taking his life into his own hands. He was a man about fifty-five years of age, well dressed, and respectable in his appearance, gentlemanly in his deportment, and as we have said, was formerly an officer in the Navy; beyond this very little is known of his antecedents. Among his effects there was found a bank book, which showed about $1,000 to his credit in one of the Savings Banks of this city. The Jury rendered a verdict of suicide by shooting.

Presentation of Colors to the Thirty-Seventh Regiment, N. Y. V.

The following is the address of Judge MCCUNN, made at the house of Alderman FARLEY, on the occasion of a presentation of a stand of colors to the Thirty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers:

Officers and soldiers of the gallant Thirty-seventh Regiment, it is with much pleasure I state that I feel sensibly the honor which has been conferred on me in being selected by the honorable Board of Councilmen of this city. It contains three banks of keys, 41 stops, and 1,791 pipes, besides many new and beautiful combinations. The case to the organ is a solendid work of art, and was designed by JAMES H. GILES, Esq., the architect who designed, and under whose supervision this noble edifice was erected. This church edifice is the largest building in the Eastern District, and the finest example of pure decorated Gothic in Brooklyn; it is built of Belleville, N. J., freestone. The elegant proportions, both of the exterior and interior, together with the perfect harmony existing throughout every part this of building, reflects the highest credit upon the artist who designed it. The acoustic properties of this building deserve particular mention; the architect, having based his design upon an original theory of the doctrine of sounds, has been eminently successful.

pleuse.] Although Col. HEYMAN and Lieut.-Col. O'REARDAN are both absent, the principal commandants of your fine corps, yet I know they will fully appreciate the proceedings of this night. [Hear, hear.] The members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment present know how to appreciate these valuable gifts. I think I can reflect with pleasurable satisfaction at the part I first took in organizing this fine body of men, when they and myself left our homes to fight in defence of the Government of the United States; and when I think of those times, they are still dear to my heart. [Great applause.] I recollect well when they all united and volunteered to go forward to the battle-field, and to risk their lives in defence of the liberty of this great country, and to assist the principles of freedom in defending those noble banners in every part of the United States wherever they were unfurled. [Applause.] They have, up to the present, performed those duties well and nobly; they have carried their first banners triumphantly through every battle, and stood by them until they were riddled with bullets, and themselves almost decimated. [Much applause.] Ladies, officers and soldiers, there was one act of the South, which, more than all others, tended to crush out for a time all party distinctions in the North, and unite us as one man, and it was then we rallied in support of the Union and the Government. That act was the spurning and renouncing the "Stars and Stripes"—the old flag of the glorious Union. [Deafening plaudit.] That flag never floated upon the breeze except above the heads of freemen and for freemen's good. It is the people's flag; its bright stars will never grow dim to their eyes, or its broad stripes ever fade from their hearts. [Applause.] This was the most miserable of all follies to offer it an insult by trailing it in the dust, and then to raise another in its stead; and I am convinced from every mail that crosses the Atlantic and brings us the heartrending tidings of the suffering working millions of Europe, who, although death is knocking at their doors through starvation, and the aristocracy uniting against them and us, they are yet offering up their prayers for the institutions of the North. This convinces me more than anything else, that our country must yet be one from Maine to Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Applause.] Soldiers of the Thirty-seventh, let me congratulate you again upon having nobly done your duty. Your ranks have been thinned, and fathers have been taken away, leaving widows and orphans to mourn their untimely fate; but the war must be soon brought to an end. At Fort Sumter the parties were determined; they there broke up their differences, and resolved to stand by the old flag to the last. [Applause.] Then I say, in conclusion, let the "Stars and Stripes" never be sullied; but, under all circumstances, maintain the glorious honors of the gallant Thirty-seventh. Allow me, then, to present these flags to Capt. O'BYRNE, your officer, and may you return with them as triumphant as you now receive them at my hands. [Continued applause.]

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MOVEMENTS IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following changes were made in the Police Department during the past week:

Appointments.—John McKnight to the First Precinct; James McGowan, Second; Martin Walsh, Third; Charles Murphy, Fourth; Christopher Kingsley, Sixth; Thomas M. Burke, Eighth; George Bates, Tenth; John Smith, Seventeenth, and Abraham Van Winkle, Forty-fifth.

Resignations.—Henry Brent, of the Eighth Precinct; William E. Arnold, of the Eleventh; John Egan, of the Twelfth, and Frank Latinville, of the Forty-fifth.

Deceased.—Henry A. Rowland, Telegraph Operator at Police Headquarters.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—Very dangerous counterfeits of the five dollar bills on the Bank of America of this city have made their appearance recently. They are printed in the same colors and very much resemble the genuine bills. The last batch issued can be detected by the signatures of the parties to whom the note is made payable and the date being engraved, while in the genuine they are written. There are but about seventeen thousand dollars genuine notes of this last issue out, and the officers of the bank request that they may be presented immediately for redemption.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 81 Avenue A, upon the body of JOHN ZWIERLEIN, 42 years of age, who came to his death from inflammation of the brain, caused by a pistol-shot in the right eye. The deceased and one VICTOR BOHREN, a particular friend of his, were out on New-Year's eve having a good time in partaking of lager, and celebrating the New-Year by firing off a pistol at random. While they were at the saloon No. 109 Ridge-street, BOHREN fired a heavy charge through the door, and one of the balls lodged in the deceased's right eye. The Jury in their verdict exonerated BOHREN from all blame.

OUT OF PLACE.—There are men, in responsible situations under Government, utterly unfit, both by organization and natural disposition, to fill the offices. They are wanting in integrity, in capability, and in adaptation, to the places. Better men are at hand, and by the application of physiological principles, might at once be selected. Let candidates be critically examined by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and we should hope to find "THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE."

THE FORT GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.—Among the papers now lying before the Comptroller, is the resolution passed by the Common Council authorizing the purchase of the Gansevoort property for the sum of $533,430 50. Under the recent act of the Legislature, it is in the power of the Comptroller to refuse to comply with this resolution. What the ultimate decision of Comptroller BRENNAN will be is, of course, not known, but it is understood that he will take no action in the matter until the same is demanded by the parties interested.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The officers and men of the regiments at the Park Barracks have been specially invited by the Rector of Trinity, Mr. DIX, to attend the Sunday afternoon services at Trinity Church, and the night services at St. Paul's, where they will find seats provided for them. The Rector of Trinity Church has appointed the Rev. M'WALTER B. NOYES deacon, to perform the duties of the Diaconate in the parish, and especially at St. Paul's. Mr. NOYES has entered upon his work.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.—The Comptroller yesterday made the following appointments and removals: ROBERT J. BROWN, appointed Collector of Fees and Rents at Washington Market, to fill a vacancy recently occasioned by resignation; WM. H. DOUGAN, Assistant Messenger in the TAX Receiver's office, *vice* JAMES O'RILEY; and CORNELIUS J. FARLEY and J. WESLEY HUNT, appointed Manure Inspectors.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—During the past week a series of conference and prayer meetings have been held both in this City and in Brooklyn, in most all of the churches. In some portions of the city several congregations have united, and meetings have been held in concert. Especial reference has been had to the progress of missionary efforts throughout the world, while incidental allusion was frequently made to the distracted and unhappy condition of our land.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Jan. 9, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Jan. 9	123	223	346
Admitted to Jan. 9	44	33	77
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	27	57
Died	5	3	8
Remaining at date	132	226	358

Males, 342; females, 16.

LAUGHING GAS.—DR. COLTON, whose exhibitions of the laughing gas last winter attracted much attention, advertises his annual exhibition at the Cooper Institute for next Wednesday evening. Dr. C., by managing his entertainments with care and discretion, renders them unobjectionable in every respect.

SHINPLASTERS.—The last days of these monstrosities, whether corporate or private, are upon them. All public places refuse them, and all individuals who have a due regard for the integrity of their pocket-books will do the same.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Academy of Music was held last evening. R. H. LOWRIE, Esq., occupied the Chair. The financial statement shows that the entire income was $21,530 67, less $328 13 cash on hand. Of this the actual income for rent last year was $13,-430 50. The expenses were $9,722 20, leaving a surplus of $3,708 30. The cost of making improvements, altering the seats, &c., was $5,422 96, paid by extra assessment. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Edward Whitehouse, Alexander McCue, Edward Lambert, Gordon L. Ford, Ethelbert S. Mills.

ORGAN EXHIBITION AT CHRIST CHURCH, IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—On Thursday evening, the new organ in the large and splendid edifice on Bedford-avenue was exhibited to a fashionable and appreciative audience, G. W. MORGAN, Esq., of Grace Church, New-York, being the principal performer. The overture from William Tell was particularly fine. Mrs. A. ROGERS, Miss JULIA STARR and Miss C. CHARTRES, did admirably. The organ, a magnificent instrument, is the largest in Brooklyn, built by GEO. JARDINE & SONS, of this city. It contains three banks of keys, 41 stops, and 1,791 pipes, besides many new and beautiful combinations. The case to the organ is a solen-

LAW REPORTS.

How a Female Seminary was Disturbed by the Cold—A Question of Warranty.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Adrian Janes and others vs. *Danl. C. Van Norman and Chas. C. North.*—This was an action on a promissory note made by Van Norman and indorsed by North, for $665, dated Jan. 3, 1861. The answer alleged that the note was given in pursuance of a contract by which the plaintiffs agreed to furnish materials, and make and construct three hot water furnaces in the house Nos. 3 and 5 West Thirty-eighth-street, known as the "Van Norman Institute," a seminary for young ladies, and to construct said furnaces so that the same would work well and sufficiently warm said two houses, and require no more fuel than hot-air furnaces; and so that the same should and would give satisfaction to the defendant Van Norman, for the price of $2,287 55, and alleging breaches of said agreement in the three respects, and alleging also that in consequence of the defective construction of the furnace, the same did not warm the house, although a greater amount of fuel was used than was required by hot-air furnaces; and that in consequence thereof the school was broken up for a considerable period of time, and the same could not be used, and the defendant Van Norman demands judgment in his favor for damages.

The Court instructed the jury as to what constituted a warranty, and left the question whether or not there was any warranty, and also the amount of damages, to the jury, who, after deliberation, returned their verdict for the defendant North; also for the defendant Van Norman, and assessed damages in favor of Van Norman for $884 96, in addition to extinguishing the note.

Messrs. Hughson & Webber for plaintiffs; Messrs. Shaffer & Huff and J. Dimmock for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. George Caldwell vs. *Kelly, &c.*—Motion denied.

Jordon et al. vs. *Sherman.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide event of action.

Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company vs. *Lovejoy et al.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Barnard.

Lowenstein vs. *Leahy.*—Bail reduced to $50.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Marsh vs. *Dunham, &c.*—Order granted. Complaint to be served in ten days. Levy to remain as security for plaintiff.

Dubois and others vs. *Budlong and others.*—Motion for injunction, *pendente lite*, denied, with $10 costs. Opinion with the Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 10, 1863.

$2,500	U. S. 6s '67.. Reg	97	250	Erie Railway	68⅝
21,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	97¾	50	do	s10 68⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	97¾	100	do	s15 68⅜
7,000	do	97½	1500	do	68⅜
500	U. S. Tr 7 3-10 p. c. Notes, small	103	50	do	s10 68¾
2,000	do	102¾	200	do	b10 69
5,000	do	102½	50	do	b15 68⅝
39,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96½	430	Erie Railway Pref.	99
15,000	do	96⅜	100	do	s10 99
5,000	Ill. War Loan	100	200	do	99¼
10,000	Tenn St. 6s, '90	60½	100	do	s10 99½
1,000	do	60	200	do	99½
5,000	Georgia St. 5s	80	850	do	88
25,000	Mo. St. 6s	64	100	do	s15 88
18,000	do	63¾	200	do	s30 88
10,000	do	b30 64¼	100	do	88¾
5,000	do	b10 63¾	250	do	88⅝
5,000	do	b10 63½	50	do	b10 88⅜
40,000	do	63¼	300	do	88⅜
5,000	do	b10 63¼	100	Harlem R	b10 30
4,000	N. C. St. 6s	72	1300	do	30
1,000	Erie 5th Mt. Bds	102	400

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A SERMON ON THE SUPERIORITY OF the Universalist Doctrine of Regeneration as a practical power—the sixth of the series—will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Inquirers invited, especially those who think Universalists do not believe in "the New Birth." Rev. B. PETERS will preach at 10½.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY Jan. 11, at 10½ A. M., on *His Personal Religious History and Experience.* And at 7½ P. M., on *The Perils of a City Life to Young Married Persons.* Children's Meeting at 2½ P. M., SUNDAYS. Mr. WATERS will conduct the Singing with his Sunday School Vocalists, assisted by a chorus choir.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH—BEDFORD-st.—Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, and each evening in the coming week, except Saturday. The Pastor, Dr. DOWLING, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and will postpone his twelfth annual sermon to the young till the evening of the following Sabbath. All are invited to this series of meetings.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTH Baptist Church SUNDAY-SCHOOL will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, in the Church, West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be given by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, pastor of the Washington-square Dutch Reformed Church, and Mr. W. H. GULICK, formerly of the Sandwich Islands.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—THE SECOND Anniversary of this Alliance will occur on SUNDAY EVENING, in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Rev. Dr. TYNG will preside. Rev. Drs. GILLETTE and THOMPSON, Rev. R. W. HENRY and Rev. GEORGE C. ROBINSON will participate in the exercises. Report by the Secretary. Music under the direction of Father READ.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSION-ary ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES will be held on SUNDAY EVENING in that Church. A sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. WESTON, and addresses are expected from the Bishop of the Diocese and other clergymen. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

A SHORT LECTURE, PRAYER AND Conference meeting of the Church or Congregation and Commonwealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock, at Hall, No. 327 Bowery. Jews, Christians, Spiritualists, and the public generally are invited to attend. Admittance free.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. *The First Chapter of Genesis—the Creation of Man*, will be the subject of the lecture by Rev. AMIEL SILVER, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. MISSION—UNION Hall, corner of Av. C and 4th-st. Rev. STANLY HOBSON will preach in the above-named place on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commencing at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Resurrection.* Seats free, to which the public are cordially invited.

NOTICE.—REV R. C. SHIMEALL WILL REPEAT his sixth discourse on the Angelic Orders, (D. V.,) next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the large hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Subject—*Prophetico-Historic Agency and Final Destiny of the Apostate Angels.*

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The third of a course of sermons before this Association will be preached by Rev. NATHAN L. RICE, D. D., in the Presbyterian Church corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 11. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st.—Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Pastor of the Central M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN PAGE, Jr., Pastor, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Sermon for the evening—*Paul at Athens.* Seats free.

A SERIES OF EVENING MEETINGS will be held in the Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing sts. Dr. DOWLING, Pastor, will preach in the morning, and Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT will preach in the evening, and every evening during the week.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, and especially the subject of life only through Christ, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THE SECOND in the series of discourses by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on *The Inspiration or Divine Infallible Authority of the Bible as the Word of God*, in answer to the work of Bishop COLENSO, will be delivered in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

DR. CHEEVER AND BISHOP COLENSO. —The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Montrose Place and Clark st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—REV. EDWARD PAYson HAMSON, who has been laboring with great success in revivals of religion in Scotland and America, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Harper's,) corner Grove and 31st-st.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 47th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this church on SUNDAY next, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER; and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, by Prof. HITCHCOCK.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL DELIVER the sixth of the course of Lectures to Young Men, in the Stone Church, 24th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

CHRIST IS COMING!—AND HIS PRECURsor will preach the word of the kingdom in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. All those who are interested in the great salvation are earnestly and affectionately invited. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22ND-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. A. M. JELLY will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 54th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. SABBATH SCHOOL at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Sabbath School Prayer Meeting at 2½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. SMITH, Rector of Ascension Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NO. 20 COOPER INstitute.—Rev. W. H. SWARES, the young preacher from Pennsylvania, will speak on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are invited to listen to the pure Gospel of primitive times. Seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADison-av. and 28th-st.—Right Rev. BISHOP STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, will preach at the Church of the Incarnation on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, MATTERSON-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening, at 7 P. M. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Communion. The public invited. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Communion Service SUNDAY MORNING. In the evening, Rev. HOSEA BALLOU will give the second discourse on *Human Depravity—Evidences of its Universality.*

AT THE EIGHT-ST. CHURCH—CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., Rev. I. K. ALLOCH will preach, SUNDAY MORNING, upon *The Irreversible Decree in the Salvation or Loss of Man*; and in the evening, upon *Watts—The Sense of Popular Amusements.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., Rev. ANTHON GAMBARDELL, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. The afternoon being for Bible Classes. Rev. E. D. EAGAN will preach in the evening. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Stone Building, Baptist Church, 24th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, from Charles H. GARDNER will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JOHN Q. ADAMS WILL PREACH IN the Fifth Free Communion Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Fourth-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 11. Services at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

REV. MR. HUTTON, SON OF REV. DR. HUTTON, will preach in the Mount Pleasant R. D. Church, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. EDWARD STRONG, OF NEW-Haven, Conn., will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President sts.

ALLISON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JAS. EMMET WILSON, of Ohio, and every evening next week.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Broome-st., east of Broadway. Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach as usual in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½.

REV. CORNELIUS B. SMITH—ASSISTANT Minister at the Ascension, will preach in the Free Church on the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

MISSIONARY SERMON.—REV. A. BUSHNELL, of the Gaboon Mission, Western Africa, will preach at Shiloh church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH at John-st. M. E. Church on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 28th-st., few doors east of 6th-av. The Rev. E. O. HAVEN, Rector, will preach morning and evening divine service. MORNING, 10½ A. M.; EVENING, 7½ P. M.

A BAND OF PRAYING BRETHREN WILL attend at the Bible-st. Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. W. T. SPROLE, D. D., WILL PREACH in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY, Jan. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Dobbin Hall, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Duty Good to the Poor.*

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2d-st., west of 8th-av. Services SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, conducted by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE. Subject: *Communion.*

SPRING-STREET CHURCH.—REV. S. H. TYNG, Jun., D. D., will preach in Spring-st Church, between Sullivan and Cleveland sts., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Dr. ADAMS will preach a sermon to young men, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited.

JAS. L. HASTIE, Recording Secretary.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH DU SAINTE ESPRIT.—The new Church, West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be consecrated by the Bishop of New-York on TUESDAY NEXT, the 13th inst. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock. The congregation and their friends are respectfully invited to be present on the occasion. The sale of the pews will take place a few days after the consecration, due notice of which will be given.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Rev. L. J. FLETCHER will preach in the Chapel of the Society, No. 274 Cumberland-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. SUMNER ELLIS in the EVENING, at the usual hours. The public are invited to attend.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold) and the principal in 1867. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., NO. 70 Wall-st

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds.
San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Jan. 5, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum vs. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.

J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S. { 1881 6 per cent. Bonds. 1871 5 per cent. Bonds. 1874 5 per cent. Bonds. 5-20's 6 per cent. Bonds. 7-30's 6 per cent. Treasury Notes. 1 year 6 per cent. Certificates, Demand Notes for duties,

AND

AMERICAN GOLD,

BY

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,
No. 31 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL-st., corner of William-st., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 105 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order,

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Office, No. 453 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 19. Poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, will be paid—less Government tax of Three Per Cent.—upon presentation of same at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JAN. 6, 1863. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on THURSDAY Jan 13, 1863, at the banking-house.

Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

R. BAYLES, Cashier

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for four Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1863.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Secretary.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORporated CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES OF the cities of Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Rondout bought by MATSON & ROBINSON, brokers, No. 165 Fulton-st., (opposite St. Paul's Church). The highest rates paid for specie.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

HELP WANTED.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a single man who well understands the care of garden and green-house plants. Apply at No. 64 Fulton-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

A SERVANT.—WANTED, IN AN ENGLISH family, a thoroughly competent man servant to wait, &c. Apply to WARD CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT CO., OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 POST-OFFICE BUILDING, MONTAGUE-ST. BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1862.

THIRD DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of January, inclusive. By order,

H. WARREN, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order

GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 153 Bowery, Corner of Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESident and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Company, on and after MONDAY, the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed the 12th inst. By order.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board,

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCKholders on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.

HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have dec ared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 5th of January, free from Government tax. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand. HENRY EECKMAN, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual SEVEN PER CENT. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., No. 470 Broadway NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO., JANUARY 3, 1863.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend 5 per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. By order,

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery, in this city, of seven hundred Army Transportation wagons, and two hundred Ambulances, Wheeling pattern. One-half of the wagons to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February, and the balance on or before the 15th of February next. All of the Ambulances to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of February. The Wagons and Ambulances to be made according to specifications for the same, to be seen at this office, and subject to inspection. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J.—One of the best located and desirable residences in the city; double house, nearly new, in perfect order, containing 17 rooms, with modern improvements, about five acres of ground, well improved with a great variety of shrubbery and fruit trees, an excellent garden, &c. Located within 10 or 15 minutes' walk from railroad depot. For particulars, inquire of E. T. FARR, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York. Room No. 10.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN THE village of Hackensack, N. J., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The lot is 100x150, house two-story frame, 25x26 feet, with an extension, also two story, 15x16 feet, and kitchen 10x12 feet. For terms, apply to E. J. FARLE, Hackensack, N. J.; or to G. S. QUACKENBUSH, No. 225 Greenwich-st., New-York.

GRANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FIRST LOFT, OR PART of a loft, suitable for a storeroom for Yankee notions, between Park-place and Canal-st., not more than one block from Broadway. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 5 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON
Has the pleasure to announce his
GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

Twenty gentlemen have volunteered to inhale the gas on this occasion.

A strong railing will be erected around the stage, to prevent those under the influence of the gas from coming in contact with the audience.

The effect of the gas is to develop the most prominent traits of character.

Fun, humor, wit, song, dancing, &c., are brought out by the gas.

Dr. C. will exercise the same discretion as formerly in the selection of subjects, and he hopes to deserve the patronage of the same class of ladies and gentlemen who attended his exhibition last Winter—justifying the commendation expressed in the letters from clergymen published in his programme.

Tickets 15 cents; two tickets 25 cents.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS FOR ladies and children, with music and new apparatus. Private and select classes at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 29 St. Mark's-place, (6th-st.,) on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 1½ o'clock.

ABNER L. BRADY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets; receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixty-fourth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets and the Central Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 7, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, to a point half-way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 8, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of

FROM THE REBEL STATES,

Another Speech by Jeff. Davis in Richmond.

HE CLAIMS A VICTORY AT MURFREESBORO.

Denunciations of the Northern Soldiery.

Governor Letcher on Northern Vandalism.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY JEFF DAVIS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 7.

On Monday night last, the President was serenaded, at his residence, by Capt. J. B. Smith's Silver Band, the affair having been gotten up as a compliment to the President on the occasion of his return from the West. In consequence of no public announcement of the fact having been made, the attendance was not so large as it would otherwise have been; nevertheless, a respectable audience assembled to listen to the music and the speech it was expected to call forth.

After the band had performed some beautiful airs, commencing with the "Mocking Bird," the President, accompanied by Major Wood, came out on the portico. After the applause that greeted the President subsided, Major Wood introduced him to the audience, saying: "Fellow-citizens, let me introduce to you the President of the United States—the Confederate States—I ask pardon." [Laughter.]

President Davis said: Friends and fellow-citizens: Of the title as corrected, I am proud—the other I would scorn to hold. [Applause.]

I am happy to be welcomed on my return to the Capital of our Confederacy, the last hope, as I believe, for the perpetuation of that system of Government which our fathers founded, the asylum of the oppressed, and the home of true representative liberty.

Here, in the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia, the great principles of Human Government were proclaimed by your ancestors; here great battles for Freedom have been fought, when the grand system they founded was attempted to be overturned by those who got possession of a Government which they could not comprehend, and which, in six months, they see themselves wholly unable to administer.

Anticipating the overthrow of that Government which you had inherited, you assumed to yourselves the right, as your fathers had done before you, to declare yourselves independent, and nobly have you advocated the assertion which you have made. Here, upon your soil, some of the fiercest battles of the Revolution were fought, and upon your soil it closed by the surrender of Cornwallis. Here again are men of every State; here they have congregated, linked in the defence of a most sacred cause. They have battled, they have bled upon your soil, and it is now consecrated by blood which cries for vengeance against the insensate foe of religion as well as of humanity, of the altar as well as of the hearthstone.

You have shown yourselves in no respect to be degenerate sons of your fathers. You have fought mighty battles, and your deeds of valor will live among the richest spoils of Time's ample page. It is true, you have a cause which binds you together more firmly than your fathers were. They fought to be free from the usurpations of the British Crown, but they fought against a manly foe. You fight against the offscourings of the earth. [Applause.]

Men who were bound to you by the compact which their fathers and themselves had entered into to secure to you the rights and privileges not only guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence, but rights which Virginia wisely and plainly reserved in her recognition of the Government in which she took a part, now come to you with their hands steeped in blood, robbing the widow, destroying houses, seizing the gray-haired father, and incarcerating him in prison, because he will not be a traitor to the principles of his fathers, and the land that gave him birth.

Recently, my friends, our cause has had the brightest sunshine to fall upon it, as well in the West as in the East. Our gallant Lee, the valued son, emulating the virtues of the heroic Light-Horse Harry, his father, has received a victory at Fredericksburgh, and driven the enemy back from his last and greatest effort to get "on to Richmond." But a few, however, did get on to Richmond. [Laughter.] A few, I trust, may come from every battle-field to fulfil the pledge they made, that they would come to Richmond—but they will come as captives, not as conquerors. [Applause.]

In the West, too, at Murfreesboro you have gained a victory over hosts vastly superior to our own in number. You have achieved a result there as important, as brilliant as that which occurred on the soil of Virginia and contemporaneously at Vicksburgh, where they were struggling to get possession of the great artery, the control of the Mississippi River, to answer the demands of the Northwest. In every combat there they have been beaten, and I trust they will be beaten in future. Out of this victory is to come that dissatisfaction in the Northwest, which will rive the power of that section; and thus we see in the future the dawn—first separation of the Northwest from the Eastern States, the discord among them which will paralyze the power of both; then for us future peace and prosperity.

Every crime which could characterize the conduct of demons has marked the course of the invader. The northern portion of Virginia has been ruthlessly desolated—the people not only deprived of the means of subsistence, but their household property destroyed and every ingenuity which the base imagination of a merciless foe could suggest inflicted without regard to age, sex or condition. In like manner their step has been marked in every portion of the Confederacy they have invaded. They have murdered prisoners of war; they have destroyed the means of subsistence of families; they have plundered the defenceless, and exerted their most malignant ingenuity to bring to the defenceless constitution those whose only offence is that their husbands and sons are fighting for their homes and their liberties.

In one instance, in the northern part of Mississippi, I have heard of their plundering the home of a poor widow, taking her only cow, and then offering her the oath of allegiance as the terms upon which they would furnish her rations. Worthy to be a matron of the Southern Confederacy, she refused it, and when I last heard of her, which was before the enemy were driven from her home, she was living upon parched corn. May God bless her! She is worthy to be a matron of the Southern Confederacy. [Applause.] Every crime conceivable, from the burning of defenceless towns to the stealing of silver forks and spoons, has marked their career.

In New-Orleans Butler has exerted himself to earn the execration of the civilized world, and now returns with his fingers extra thick upon him to receive the plaudits of the only people on earth who do not blush to think Jews wears the human form. He has stolen millions of dollars in New-Orleans from private citizens, although the usages of war exempt private property from taxation by the enemy. It is in keeping, however, with the character of the people who seek dominion over you, claiming to be your masters, to try to reduce you to subjection—give up to a brutal soldiery your towns to sack, your homes to pillage, and excite servile insurrection. But in the latter point they have failed save in this—they have heaped, if possible, a deeper disgrace upon themselves.

They have come to disturb your social organizations on the plea that it is a military necessity. For what are they waging war? They say to preserve the Union. Can they preserve the Union by destroying the social existence of a portion of the South? Do they hope to reconstruct the Union by striking at everything which is dear to men? By showing themselves so utterly disgraced that if the question was proposed to you whether you would combine with fiveas or Yankees, I trust that every Virginian would say, "Give me the hyenas." [Cries of "Good! good!" and applause.]

My friends, constant labor in the duties of office, borne down by care, and with an anxiety which has left me scarcely a moment for repose, I have had but little opportunity for social intercourse among you. I thank you for this greeting, and hope the time may come soon when you and I alike, relieved of the anxieties of the hour, may have more of social intercourse than has heretofore existed, and that I may come to participate in those quiet enjoyments that one cannot experience when his mind is constantly dwelling upon the struggles of his country.

While a man's sympathy is attracted by the sufferings of fellow-creatures—while every pulse of his heart beats in response to the trials, and every thought is directed to the dangers of his country, there is little time for the cultivation of the social enjoyments that pertain to a time of peace. I can only give this as my excuse for my seldom appearance among you. I can also say, with entire sincerity, that I have nothing to regret, coupled with all the sacrifices which the struggle for the independence of our Confederacy has brought to me. I have borne my full share in the sacrifices of the people of whom I am a part, but I now feel if they had been greater they would have served only to render me more devoted to you. [Applause.]

War is an evil in every form in which it can be presented, but it has its palliating circumstances. This is a new Government, formed of independent States, each jealous of its own sovereignty. It is necessary that it should be tried in the severe crucible in which we are being tested, in order to cement us together. The enjoyments and comforts we have been compelled to renounce, the long months of deep anxiety each has felt, the unceasing labors that have tasked our united energies, the sacrifices we have been subjected to in common, and the glory which encircles our brow, has made us a band of brothers, and, I trust, we will be united forever. [Applause.]

On your soil has the blood of every State been shed; from your soil has gone home the maimed soldier, and the soldier disabled by disease, and to every State of the Confederacy has been borne the story of the hospitality of Virginians—now the kind women have nursed his wasted form and bathed his fevered brow. When, in years to come, arises the recollection of these kind attentions, his eyes will fill with tears of gratitude, and in his heart he will bless the good women of Virginia.

By the firm friendship soldiers from different States have formed and cemented by mutual hardships and dangers; by the glory in which all alike participate; by the congeniality of thought and sentiment, which united us at first in a common destiny, and the thousand events and associations which have since tended to render us more united—by all those causes the existence of jealousies and rivalries will be prevented; and when peace and prosperity shall come to us, we will go on assisting each other to develop the great political ideas upon which our Government is based, and the immense resources which nature has lavished upon us.

Of the former we are awakening to an appreciation of their deep significance. In the latter direction we are displaying the pent-up energy. Our mines have been made to yield up neglected wealth, and manufactories start up as if by magic. We are becoming independent in several ways. If the war continues we shall only grow stronger and stronger as each year rolls on.

Compare our condition to day with that which existed one year ago. See the increasing power of the enemy, but mark that our own has been proportionably greater; until we see in the future nothing to disturb the prospect of the independence for which we are struggling. One year ago many were depressed, and some despondent. Now deep resolve is seen in every eye, an unconquerable spirit nerves every arm. And gentle woman, too, who can estimate the value of her services in this struggle? [Applause.]

The mother who has given her son, the wife who has given her husband, the girl who has given her sweetheart—are not all their fingers busy making clothing for the troops in the field, and their words of encouragement a most animating impulse to the soldier? While their prayers go up for the safety of a friend or relative in the field, always coupled with them is the earnest aspiration for the independence of our country. With such noble women at home, and such heroic soldiers in the field, we are invincible. [Applause.]

I thank you, my friends, for the kind salutation tonight; it is an indication that at some future time we shall be better acquainted. I trust we shall all live to enjoy some of the fruits of the great struggle in which we are engaged. My prayers are for your individual and collective welfare. May God prosper our cause, and may we live to give to our children untarnished the rich inheritance which our fathers gave to us. Good night.

LETCHER ON NORTHERN VANDALISM.

The following is an extract from Gov. LETCHER'S message to the Virginia Legislature:

"The vandalism of the Northern armies is without parallel in the history of warfare. No regard has been paid to the rights of persons or property. They have violated the one, and trampled upon the other. They have arrested and imprisoned private citizens, and subjected them to every indignity and outrage; they have destroyed property that could be of no value to them, and that in all previous wars had been respected. Wardrobes have been broken open, and the wearing apparel of the ladies and their children either destroyed, or appropriated by officers high in rank, and sent to their homes in the North. Pianos and valuable furniture of all kinds have been boxed up and removed in many instances, and in others broken up, and the pieces scattered about the premises. The most wanton destruction has marked the progress of the Northern army, and the cities and towns they have occupied exhibit the 'abomination of desolation.' Even the lodges of the venerated order of Masons were broken open and robbed of their emblems, jewels and regalia; the churches were shamefully deserrated; the Bibles torn to pieces and scattered through the streets. Our cities, towns and counties indicate that they have been cursed by the presence of a heaven-defying, and a hell-deserving rabble.

It is not marvelous, in view of all these things, that we could so long have remained in association with such a people. This war has exhibited them in their true characters—as murderers and robbers. They have disregarded all the rules of civilized warfare. Their prisoners we take are entitled to no consideration, and if they receive their deserts, they would be regularly indicted and tried for violating our State laws, and suffer the penalties which those laws annex to their crimes. The alliance between us is dissolved, never, I trust, to be renewed at any time, or under any conceivable state of circumstances. Let us achieve our independence, as it is certain we will, establish our government upon a firm and enduring basis, develop our material resources, valuable beyond all calculation, and move forward in the highway of greatness and power and influence. When the war ends, a bright and glorious future awaits us. The agriculturist, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the miner, will return to their accustomed employments; life, activity, and prosperity will exhibit themselves in all branches of business; our cotton, our rice, and tobacco, our iron, our coal, our salt, will enable us to carry on trade with all parts of the world, and will give to us, amongst the nations, a respectability and character inferior to no one of them.

Another important and eventful year in the annals of the Commonwealth and the Southern Confederacy has passed. * * * An all-wise Providence has guided and guarded, has watched over and protected, and has stimulated and encouraged us in the effort we are making to achieve our independence. Our loved ones at home, and our armies in the field, have been blessed with general health. The earth has yielded in bountiful profusion everything necessary to supply our wants and promote our comfort. Our arms and our efforts have been crowned with most brilliant success. Our people have been cheered and exhilarated by our victories on the Chickahominy; at Cedar Run; at Manassas plains, twice baptized in blood; at the surrender of Harper's Ferry; at the battle of Sharpsburgh; at the signal triumph of our arms at Fredericksburgh; and, finally, at Murfreesboro and at Vicksburgh. The names of LEE and JOHNSTON, and of BEAUREGARD, of JACKSON, of LONGSTREET and of PRICE, of EWELL, of the two HILLS, of J. E. B. STUART, of FORREST and of MORGAN and others, will never be forgotten. The valorous deeds, the unsurpassed courage of the officers and soldiers of the Southern Confederacy, the sacrifices they have made, and the sufferings they have so silently endured in the holy cause of independence, will be remembered while freedom has a votary and justice and right an advocate.

In everything that constituted soldiers, our army has never been excelled in ancient or modern times. They have shown themselves ready to submit cheerfully to every sacrifice for the success of the cause. They have endured privations not less severe than those submitted to by our revolutionary ancestors, in a struggle not less important or sacred than that in which we are now engaged. Nothing but a pure love of freedom, a noble and elevated spirit of patriotism, a generous ardor in behalf of our country's independence, a determined purpose to dissolve an alliance with a people who entertain respect neither for the Constitution nor laws, a people who repudiate all the glorious reminiscences of the past, could have induced officers and men, women and children to make the unparalleled sacrifices which have characterized this unnatural war, brought upon us by one whom accident elevated to the Presidency of the United States in the memorable year of 1860. ABRAHAM LINCOLN stands this day, in the estimation of the people who constituted a part of the United States, and before the world, as the justly detested author of the ruin of the country; and is answerable for the blood that has been shed, and the lives that have been lost upon the fields of battle. He and those who elevated him to power, inaugurated this revolution, and upon him and them will rest the curses of the present and of coming generations. As he has sown, so let him reap. On his retirement from the Presidency, a doom, more fearful than that of DEVERGOIL, awaits him."

THE PROCLAMATION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 8.

In Louisiana LINCOLN has surrounded the *unmanumitted* slaves with a vast territory of freedom over which he has no power whatever. But if the folly of the Proclamation in this particular is striking, its effects upon the stipulation of existing treaties may in the end prove how the best laid schemes of of "mice oft gang awry."

The treaties of the United States with France for the cession of Louisiana, stipulates, in Art. 3, that the inhabitants of the ceded territory "shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess." The First Consul, in approving the treaty, uses these words:

"Let the Louisianians know that we separate from them with regrets; that we *stipulate* in their favor everything that they can desire," &c.

The guarantees of the treaty with Spain, for the cession of Florida, were "for the free exercise of their religion," and,

ART. 6. The inhabitants of the Territories which his Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States by this treaty shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution and admitted to the enjoyment of all the *privileges, rights and immunities* of the citizens of the United States.

The property of these "inhabitants" was in part slaves, and by the provisions of both treaties they were to be protected in the enjoyment of their slave-property. What, now, will France and Spain have to say, when the United States openly proclaims its violation of its treaty stipulations? Are not France and Spain bound to see that the stipulations of the treaties are observed?

Is NAPOLEON III. the sovereign to stand quietly by and see the faith of treaties violated, and their most sacred stipulations wantonly destroyed? There are matters for our Minister at Paris to bring to the Emperor's attention; and as LOUIS NAPOLEON has already manifested a disposition to advance peace, this act of spoliation upon a people, for whose protection a former sovereign had provided by treaty, may determine him to act. LINCOLN, in utter ignorance of the past history of his country, has now assailed the pledged faith of the United States with France and Spain, and the Proclamation may yet be an instrument in the hands of Providence to compell peace.

The *Examiner* says:

"A conversation between two negroes on the street, yesterday, was overheard by a gentleman, to this effect:

'Well, John, we are all free now.'

'Ah! Bill, that 'pends more on Gen. Lee than Mr. Lincoln.'

'Sensible negro, that."

THE ALABAMA CORN LAW.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Dec. 13.

The recent act of the Legislature regulating the trade in corn, and prohibiting its exportation beyond the limits of the State, unless with the permission of the Commissioners' Court of the county from which the corn is exported, will materially interfere with the plans of the speculators. It will be seen, on reference to the bill, that no person except the producer and the miller—who is allowed to sell his tools—can legally sell corn anywhere in this State, unless he has first taken out a license from the Judge of Probate of the county in which the corn is to be sold; and the law then provides that, exceeding the expenses of license and fees, the corn shall not be sold at a profit exceeding twenty per cent. on the price paid the producer. Millers are allowed to sell only such corn as they produce, or may receive as tolls, without a license, at a rate not higher than the usual market price in the town or neighborhood in which the mill is located.

The penalty for selling corn without a license, after the act alluded to takes effect, is a fine of not less than $500, and imprisonment for not less than six months. Those who take out license in a county, and are afterward convicted of selling at a greater profit than twenty per cent., or of selling out of the county, are subject to the same penalties as if they had committed wilful perjury. The penalty of exporting corn without permission, or aiding or assisting in such exportation, is a fine of not less than $500, and imprisonment in the common jail not less than six months. This prohibition on exports does not apply to any corn owned by the Confederate Government or by any of the Confederate States.

The object of this law is to prevent the accumulation of large stores of corn in the hands of speculators who would hold it for enormous prices. It is designed to give the consumer an opportunity to procure it at first hand from the producer, and thus avoid the enhanced prices consequent on the addition of the profits and charges of the middle-men. As the law prohibits its exportation, and will not allow it to be sold at home at a profit exceeding twenty per cent., there is no inducement for speculators to purchase and hold, for no matter how long they may hold it, they will still be compelled to sell, if they sell at all, at a rate not exceeding the twenty per cent. allowed by law on the original cost. The law is to go into effect on the 8th of January, 1863, and will so remain, unless sooner repealed, until twelve months after the ratification of peace between the Confederate States and the United States. How it will operate practically remains to be seen.

The speculators may entertain an idea that for thirty days they have a license to make all the money they can by trading in corn, but by reference to a law styled an act to prevent extortion, they will find that the Government steps in at the present moment and calls for all profits over 15 per cent. So, if they have bought corn and sold it again at 25, 30 or 50 per cent. profit, they are informed by the terms of this law that the State of Alabama requires for its own use all over 15 per cent. This law goes into effect immediately. Under the provisions of the two laws, therefore, if corn is sold at 20 per cent. profit the seller will hold 15 and turn over five to the State.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CHARLESTON.

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.

CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1863.

The days and weeks of the fateful Winter are fast gliding by, but the long-threatened demonstration against Charleston is still deferred. Meantime every hour adds new strength and completeness to the fortifications which girdle our good old city. Gen. BEAUREGARD has concentrated all his energies on the work of preparation for the task which is before him—to hold the city at every hazard and to the last extremity; and the good effects of his skillful management and unflagging zeal are already apparent. The people and the troops are animated with new confidence, and Richmond does not rest more tranquil behind the bayonets of the matchless army of LEE, than does Charleston within her belt of massive outworks and bristling cannon. I may say, without divulging any military secret, that the state of our defenses at the present time is such as to preclude all possibility of the city being reduced by any means now at the disposal of the Yankee nation. The cannoniers of Forts Sumter and Moultrie would desire no better sport than that the enemy's navy, as at present constituted, should be hurled against them. As for the new iron-clads, we have reliable information that they can not be ready before the middle of January, at the earliest; their fitness for the "job" for which they were built will even then be doubtful; and their seaworthiness worse than doubtful. Long before they can be brought here, some very material improvements in our defences, intended specially for their reception, will have been finished; and, if they do not find our home made iron-clads a pair of ugly customers, then the judgment of our best and bravest naval officers is very much at fault. Every thing considered, we, of Charleston, consider our worst danger as past, and devoutly hope, that Mobile is equally fortunate.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, a few days ago received a letter from the commander of a French steamer, at New-Orleans, offering in the kindest manner the protection of his vessel for the General's family, who, it will be remembered, still reside in New Orleans. The letter of the French Commander was forwarded by Brute BUTLER, but it is not probable that he was aware of its contents. I have not heard what reply, if any, was returned by Gen. BEAUREGARD.

Auction sales of stocks of every imaginable kind, but especially of the cargoes brought hither through the blockade, have become all the rage here. Yesterday, the cargo of the steamer *Aries*, (which, by the way, made the run direct from Sunderland, England, to this port,) and to-day the damaged cargo of the steamer *Kate*, now sunk below Wilmington, were sold under the hammer. An immense concourse of dealers and speculators, from every portion of the South, attended the sales, and the prices that ruled were the most excruciating ever known here since the blockade began. During the auction yesterday, a Government agent bid $14 50 per gallon for linseed oil. Other bidders were ready to go higher, *but the Confederate agent announced that the Government needed the oil, and would, in any event, seize it at the rate which he had bid.* This produced a "scene." The owner of the goods grew indignant, and the auctioneer defied the agent to make the threatened seizure. So matters stood for awhile, when one of the Aids of Gen. BEAUREGARD entered the room, and announced in the name of the General, that if the Government failed to obtain any article of the cargo which it needed, not a bale of cotton would be allowed to leave the port of Charleston in the *Aries*. This threat had the desired effect, and the parties interested in the steamer at once arranged matters so that the Government could obtain everything it desired.

The business of running the blockade, as conducted here, in swift steamers, is a wonderful quick way of making a fortune. If $10,000 worth of cotton be sent out, it will bring about £25,000 in sterling. This, judiciously spent, will purchase a return cargo that will yield hundreds of thousands on its arrival here. But to succeed in multiplying one's investment in this fashion, capital, a fast steamer, a good pilot, a captain with plenty of nerve, and cordial and intelligent cooperation on the other side of the water, are indispensably requisite.

THE CONFEDERACY ABROAD.

From the Mobile Register, Dec. 6.

A private letter from London furnishes us with some little items of interest not likely to find their way into the Northern papers. The writer says:

"Though recognition is deferred, public opinion unanimously looks upon our admission into the family of nations as a foregone conclusion.

I met Mr. GLADSTONE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a dinner-party some time since, and found him not only most friendly, but in a discussion which ensued after the ladies had retired, he came to my aid on the subject of Slavery. I found afterward that his father was a great West India proprietor, and had been ruined by English emancipation. Is not this a sign?"

The *Index*, we are glad to learn, has proved a great success, and produces a political effect far beyond the most sanguine hopes of its friends. It has already taken its stand as a first-class weekly. A gentleman, formerly of Mobile, and whose liberality in aid of Confederate soldiers and the general cause has been so often noted in these columns, is the munificent supporter of the *Index*.

The editorial sanctum of the *Index* has become the focus and rendezvous of Southerners in London. It is a seminary of Southern intelligence, and a school of Southern writers, not for its own columns, but for the other London papers. The cause of the South now engages some of the ablest pens in London. A few months ago these men knew nothing about us, and cared less. Among the contributors and leaderwriters for the *Index* are J. B. HOPKINS and PERCY GREGG, Esqs. Both of them are Englishmen. The former has read a capital statistical paper before the Social Science Congress, on "The Productiveness of the South," which has attracted much attention, and made Lord BROUGHAM very angry. The same gentleman has lately written an introduction to the *South Vindicated*, by Gen. WILLIAMS, a book just published in London, in magnificent style, and well received. This work, as some of our readers will remember, was first published under the title of *Letters During the Presidential Canvass of* 1860, *in Nashville*, by JAMES WILLIAMS, late Minister to Constantinople, and was the first book copyrighted under the Confederate States.

Mr. PERCY GREGG is one of the principal leader-writers of the *Saturday Review*, the leading London weekly, and writes admirable Southern articles. He is an editorial contributor to the *Morning Herald* and *Standard*, both of which papers are in effect daily Southern organs.

The financial writer for the *Index* is Mr. GEORGE MCHENRY, an ardent Southerner, though born in Philadelphia. This gentleman also does yeoman's service to the Southern cause in the *Times*.

Of the *Times* our correspondent writes: "The *Times*, friendly to us because it is fashionable to be so, has become a contemptible sheet, and is rapidly failing. A few weeks ago it had a long leader on Prussia joining the Zoliverein, when in fact Prussia is the head and author of that famous Customs Union, and Austria was the country about to join. Only a few days ago it informed its readers that the South had a larger population to recruit from than the North, because to the *eight* millions it originally possessed the *nine* millions of the Border States were added. This will give you an idea how the 'Great Thunderer' is now edited. Secretly it is our enemy, because it panders to Exeter Hall, and believes that the utter ruin of the South will be the making of India."

There is no estimating the value of the labors of these Southern advocates upon the Southern mind. It is to them largely that we owe the remarkable change of an equal public opinion in that country since the revolution began. British sympathies were, at the beginning, almost wholly with the North, and all American intelligence went out through Northern sources and with Northern colorings; it is not perceived how that revolution in sentiment could have been produced except by an able representation of the truth and justice of our cause through the agencies to which we have alluded. It was one of the wisest measures of the Confederate Government to accredit Mr. HENRY HOZZE as a Commissioner, or kind of envoy, to the court of the English Press. No man was better fitted to the task by his energy, his extensive political and historical reading, and his zeal as a missionary of the Confederate cause. It would have been money well expended had the Government devoted a fund to sustain the sterling organ which that gentleman has established at the centre of English intelligence. In the absence of this, it is fortunate for our cause that a Mobile gentleman has been found both able and willing to furnish the most of the capital that supports it.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Wilmington, N. C., to be Burned Before Surrender—Running the Blockade.

Richmond papers of a late date have been received from Fortress Monroe. The following extracts are from the *Enquirer*:

"ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—A man, giving his name as J. F. SMITH, was arrested near Gordonsville a day or two ago, and lodged in the Military Prison. He is supposed to be a spy. A man named BENNETT BURLEY, also arrested near Gordonsville for attempting to pass our lines northward, was received yesterday at the same institution.

The Secretary of War has dropped five officers, belonging to the Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, for prolonged and unnecessary absence from duty, and they are ordered to report as conscripts.

An order was recently received to burn Wilmington, before being allowed to fall into the hands of the enemy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30.—The large iron steamer *Giraffe*, with a valuable cargo of Government stores, and a special messenger from Europe, arrived at a Confederate port this morning."

The *Dispatch* of the 3d says:

"Rev. Dr. MOSES D. HOGE, of Richmond, has sailed from a Confederate port for Europe, to procure Bibles. The Virginia Bible Society has authorized him to procure 35,000 Bibles and Testaments."

THE CANALS OF THE STATE.

Abstract of the Annual Financial Statement of the Auditor.

The Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, Hon. N. S. BENTON, gives a volume of statistics and figures, glossed with the suggestions of the writer in regard to the condition and prospects of the Public Works. The accounts for the year are epitomized as follows:

Receipts during the year:		
From tolls collected on all the canals		$4,790,518 09
Rent of surplus waters		6,765 00
Interest on current canal revenues		39,393 49
Miscellaneous receipts		18,313 09
Total		$4,861,589 67
Payments during the year:		
To Canal Commissioners, for repairs	$236,318 18	
To contractors, for repairs	296,168 98	
To superintendents, for repairs	131,963 64	
To collectors, for salaries clerk hire, pay of inspectors and expenses of collectors' offices.	58,023 35	
To weigh-masters	8,430 85	
For salaries chargeable to annual revenues, refunding tolls, printing and other miscellaneous payments	42,537 34—	$773,393 32
"Surplus revenues"		$4,081,591 35
Payments to Sinking Fund, Under § 1, art. 7	$1,700,000 00	
Payments to Sinking Fund, Under § 2, art. 7	350,000 00	
Payments to Sinking Fund, Under § 3, art	1,146,242 66	
Payments to the Treasury, Under § 8, art. 7, to defray the expenses of Government	200,000 00—	$3,396,242 66
Remainder to be appropriated, &c		$685,348 69

THE CANAL STOCK DEBT.

Recapitulation of the Canal Stock Debt, paying interest Sept. 30, 1862:

	Principal.	An. Interest.
Under art. 7, sec. 1 of the Constitution	$8,839,024 76	$487,341 48
Under art. 7, sec. 3 of the Constitution	12,000,000 00	710,000 00
Under art. 7, sec. 10 of the Constitution	642,585 49	34,629 28
Under art. 7, sec. 12 of the Constitution	2,500,000 00	150,000 00
Total	$23,981,610 25	$1,381,970 76

THE CANAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

Under art. 7, sec. 1 of the Constitution, balance on hand on Sept. 30, 1862	$1,533,374 98
Under art. 7, sec. 3 of the Constitution, balance on hand Sept. 30, 1862	964,833 57
Under art. 7, sec. 12 of the Constitution, balance on hand Sept. 30, 1862	426,754 76

THE REPAIR TRUST FUND.

On the 30th September, 1862, the principal of this fund invested was $93,501 22.

WHERE ARE THE STOCKS HELD.

Of this debt, paying interest, on the 30th day of September, 1862, there was held

On United States account	$22,529,782 89
On foreign account	1,452,827 36
Total	$23,981,610 25

A statement has been prepared and is now presented, which shows the amount of canal stocks held on the 1st day of July, 1862, by the banks, savings banks, and insurance companies in this State.

The amount of these stocks now held on foreign and domestic account, by persons, parties and corporations other than those named in the statement, may be set down at $3,919,081 12, but it is probable some of it has been transferred to the Banking Department since July last.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Auditor devotes a large share of attention to the embarrassments resulting from the substitution of a paper currency for specie, and the continuance of the State to pay interest in the latter form. He observes:

Let us see the effect of continuing the payment of the interest on the State debt in coin. The banks of issue, the savings banks and insurance corporations, as may be seen by a reference to the foregoing table, will be the recipients of $1,165,360 in gold every year, while the expense to the Treasury will not be less than $346,608 annually, at 30 per cent., and may largely exceed that sum. The State cannot demand and enforce payment of its deposits held by the banks, in gold and silver coin, so long as Treasury Notes, by a law of Congress, are a legal tender in payment of debts. In what respect then is any obligation of duty violated or a proper regard for our State credit overlooked, if we say to these banks, you must take your quarterly interest in your own currency dealt out to the community, and which is paid into the State Treasury for the dues of the State? If this suspension had arisen from a temporary commercial revulsion, or from any overt act of our State banks, or from any other cause that might be remedied or corrected by State legislation, the Auditor would not be found suggesting excuses even for a temporary and exceptional departure from a rule of conduct that has placed the credit of the State equal, if not above, that of any other in the Union. He deems it his duty to say he cannot see the justice, expediency or propriety of imposing burthens on the whole people, where all the benefits to result from those impositions, or nearly all of them, will be exclusively enjoyed by the stockholders of corporations, who have no right to make these exactions, nor any claim upon the State to be peculiarly favored.

LOANS CONTRACTED UNDER ARTICLE VII, SECTION 10, OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The aggregate of these loans, the interest of which is paid out of the General Fund, is $642,585 49. That the interest should continue to be paid from this fund, and from the canal tolls, rather than obtained by direct taxation, the Auditor argues at length.

THE RATES OF TOLL.

The impolicy of indiscriminate reductions upon whole classes of articles is insisted upon. The present toll-sheet meets with the auditor's approval; but he anticipates a state of things which may require radical changes.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

It has been asserted that the Canal Board, in restoring the rates of toll on the canals to those of 1857, had been governed to some extent, if not entirely, by the fact that the free navigation of the Mississippi River and other Southern lines of transportation had been obstructed, which would compel a resort to the Eastern and Northern lines of transportation, to reach the Atlantic seaboard from the Western and Northwestern States. These considerations could not have had any weight in 1860 and 1861, when the toll sheets for those seasons were adopted, for there was not then any interruption to the navigation of the Mississippi, and none was contemplated; nor had there then been any rebel raids upon the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CANAL REPAIRS—ORDINARY.

Total amount paid to the repair contractors on their contracts by the Canal Commissioners	$241,637 90
Total amount paid to the repair contractors for extra work done under the contracts	43,863 00
Total miscellaneous payments made by the Commissioners to repair contractors	7,667 40
Total	$296,168 98

UNPAID CLAIMS.

The awards made by the Canal Appraisers in 1861, amount in the aggregate to $259,549 27. There are no funds provided and appropriated to pay them, nor to pay the awards of the Appraisers of the Canal Board already made, and which may be made in 1862. The Auditor has no means of estimating a sum that will cover these latter awards. It will require at least $290,000 to pay the principal and interest of the awards of 1861, if liquidated early in 1863; but if payment be postponed, the accruing interest will call for a larger appropriation. The Auditor cannot form any opinion when this fountain of indebtedness will cease to flow at a rate of a quarter of million of dollars a year, nor when this expense will cease. We have already paid for land damages more than twice the sum estimated by the engineers as an item of cost for the enlargement and completion of the public works. The Auditor submits that some measures be adopted to pay the awards of 1861 at an early day.

CANAL DEPOSITS.

Amount deposited in banks available	$4,070,273 59
Amount deposited in banks unavailable	305,512 46
Total	$4,375,786 05

ESTIMATES FOR THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The tonnage movements on the canals in 1860 and 1861 were unprecedentedly large. Apparently there has not been any falling off the present season. For reasons not now necessary to state, the Auditor is of opinion that the receipts for the season of 1863 will not be so large as those of 1862.

Receipts from tolls from Sept. 1, 1862, to the close of navigation	$2,314,613 00	
Receipts from tolls from the opening of navigation in the Spring of 1861 to Sept. 1 of the same year	2,200,000 00—	$4,514,613 00
Estimated proceeds of the tax required to be annually collected under the act, chap. 271, laws of 1859		$288,889 00
Total estimated gross receipts		$4,803,502 00
Deduct appropriation for collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs		800,000 00
Total estimated net revenue		$4,003,502 00
This sum is charged, under the Constitution, with the following annual payments:		
Under section 1, article 7	$1,700,000 00	
Under section 2, article 7	350,000 00	
Under section 3, article 7	710,000 00	
Under section 3, article 7	405,242 65	
Under same section and article	200,000 00	
Under the act, chapter 271, laws of 1859, section 12, article 7	288,980 00—	3,653,171 65
Remainder over		$350,330 35

CONCLUSION.

The Auditor will not indulge in any extended reflections in closing the seventh consecutive annual report of the fiscal transactions of the Department under his charge. He entertains what he believes well founded expectations, that the future of our canals is more hopeful and encouraging than we could have anticipated previous to 1860; and still we have no right to expect, nor can we reasonably hope, for the like eminent success in the coming three years that we have had during the three past. Our public works, in many material respects, are imperfect and need improvements; but we should lay aside all thought, design or expectation of calling for aid outside of their revenues. We should, and therefore ought to, be content with them. Full and bountiful harvests are often followed by dearths and famine, when a plethoric treasury will give place to empty money-boxes and small deposit balances.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

More Ineffectual Ballotings.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 10.

A large number of "pairs" were announced until Tuesday and Wednesday next, the House balloting all day without coming to any result, the vote standing as follows:

Gilbert Dean	41
Henry Sherwood	41

Several motions to adjourn over were lost.

After the forty-eighth ballot the House voted to adjourn until 11 o'clock on Monday.

(Advertisement.)

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, from New-Orleans—Mrs. D. N. Bottassi, Miss M. Menard, A. M. Agelesto, D. N. Botassi, P. C. Brooks, Jr., Joseph Colby, Solomon Cohe, John Davis, P. D. Davis, Eugene Dufoumet, D. W. C. Farrington, M. Garvin, J. D. Hutchinson, D. Jamieson, E. Reily, B. W. Livermore, F. H. Marshall, S. McIntyre, William Mitchell, W. J. McKeon, Geo. Scott, Chas. Serate, W. W. Thompson, F. P. Tileston, Rev. Mr. Vaissat, E. Vuillermoy, B. F. Wells.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 52 | Moon rises....11 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 38 | Gov. Island 12 27 | Hell Gate.... 1 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; George Washington, Gage, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Geo. Griswold, Lunt, London, International Relief Committee;